...le Bombay Gazette.

...SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

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Bombay, 26th December 1896.

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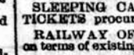

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Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
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0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Pegr" Brandy	"	39 8	44 0
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Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness,			
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A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.			
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Do. do.	in small cases of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Special Liqueur Whisky	per gal.	16 12	18 12
Do. do.	in small cases of about 8 gals.	16 8	18 8
Do. Old Irish	in jars.	12 4	13 12
Do. do.	in small cases of about 8 gals.	12 0	13 8
Do. Dry Unsweetened Gin	in jars.	13 12	15 4
Do. do. do.	in small cases of about 8 gals.	13 8	15 0
Do. London Old Tom	in jars.	13 12	15 4
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The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIGESTION
PERMANENTLY
CURED
BY
PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals, PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.

Testimonials from all parts of India.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th December 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four SMALL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES of 1½ or 2 Horse power for flushing work. Also for each Engine 500 feet of Canvas or Rubber hose in lengths with Couplings and Spray nozzles complete.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Office, 26th December 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of Mill Buildings for the NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of THURSDAY, the 7th January 1897, at the Office of the undersigned, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Hornby Row, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 2,000 Two thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

NARANJEE, PATEL & Co.,
Agents, the Naranjee Mills Co., Limited.

Bombay, 25th December 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DRAFTS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE

HAVANNA CIGARS

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, OMBAY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

may be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome black-wood and blackwood household furniture, specially made to order by John Roberts and Co., plated-glass and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Drussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. B. F. MYER, of JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1897, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood french-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Robert," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano forte, by Schiedmayer and Soeyne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass fenderstands, valuable books, horses carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sellby Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 double barrel breach-loading gun.
1 iron framed cottage piano, full trichord scale, very little rested.
1 ebonized Cottage Pianoforte.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, chest-of-drawers, almyrah, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Karmabhoy Jivajee, ex s. s, Imperatrix—

332, W. L. and Co., 2—1 Cask Brass Foundry.

By order of Mr. Maneshunker Vajeshunker, and on account and at the risk Thucker Liladhur Valjee—

70 bales grey cloth, consisting of chudders and dhoties.

By order of Mr. Morarjee Veljee, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Samratrao Khetidass—

30 cases each 50 pieces, white shirtings, 34 to 35 inches, yards, kettle stamp.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. F. R. Mitchell—

9 cases William Hurlant and Son's varnish.

On account and at the risk of Akburally Mahomedaly Imam, ex s. s. Nubia.

6181 B. M. 1071 1-3—3 cases tin bush plates and saucers.

On account of the underwriters—

50 boxes shirts, seawater damaged.

On account of the concerned—

7 full-pressed bales cotton.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-sealed brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by PublicAuction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome black-wood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Lancaster's camera, Lancaster's special wide angle and landscape lense, also rapid rectilinear lense, sewing machine, safety bicycle, Hink's lamps, pictures, table ornaments, iron safe, garden roller, &c., the property of G. WINCHCOMB, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT DADUR ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THISDAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, Street No. 22, Dadur Road.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1897, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Matunga District in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar, and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal district, on the west by the salt works called Samalati and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of Marshy land called Shilchadi and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt work called Salamatz, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No.— and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 3,48,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises together with all rights, easements, and appurtenanes belonging thereto and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations, and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malve, or to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th December 1896.

NEWAR! NEWAR!!

FOR the best and strongest Newar (or cotton tape) for Newar beds, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

NOTICES.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the COMMISSIONER and DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of POLICE should in future be addressed to the BOMBAY POLICE HEAD QUARTERS, ESPLANADE, opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase from the Bombay Arsenal of Bullets old 38 cwts 85-3-13, Lead old M. H. cwts 470-00, and Lead old mixed cwts 20-00.

II. Tenders forms can be obtained on any working day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on payment, at the rate of 2 annas per set of Forms.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a PRESIDENCY BANK Receipt or Government Promisary Treasury Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 per cent on the total value of stores to be purchased.

IV. Purchase money plus a Security of 10 per cent to be paid before delivery.

V. Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces shipping documents proving that the lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

VI. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchaser.

Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Bombay Arsenal, on Monday, 18th January 1897.

These will be a reserve price at Rs. 217-6-10 per ton for 470 cwts of Lead old M. H., and all applications will be forwarded to Inspector-General of Ordnance, who may accept or refuse any application without assigning a reason for such.

T. FOWLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 16th December, 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on applicatio.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer wh Fever which prevents your doing your daily work then Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fevein twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, D. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 doen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficar of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it hadthe desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, wh had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. TURB.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MNERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the pa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as a aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of frn one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, D.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and Coll Chemists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AS TURN-OUT ors eparatel VICTORIA, by Fulker of Salisbury, with GREY WALER, 15-2 and set of Poona-made Harness. Carrige very well built, light, and easy, in good condition. Hoe, Sailor-Boy, well known with Bombay Hounds and Light Dree, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, aged, bel sound, slightblemish. Turn-out, Rs. 800, Victoria Rs. 550, Horse an Harness, Rs. 325, BISHOP of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is udoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2- per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. PATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spir Merchants.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOK, BOMBAY.
Direct from he Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND***	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAN"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yllow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (Wite label).....	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY...	26	0
IRISH WHISKY.....	25	0

ENGLISH CONTRY HOME FOR INDAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are receiv at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge The usual English subjects and accomplishments careful Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to elicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful andighly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combin all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kd, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION p. 1 in alfew days only removes al discharges, effectually supersoding injections, the use of which does irrepable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complats of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, ording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION o. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spt, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary mptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases f which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth d ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole syste through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonus matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhanstion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, exes, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surpsing power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitate

THERAPIO may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout th world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the abo Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "HERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stan (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to everygenuinepackage by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, al without which it is a forgery.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Beig a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COURVOISIER'S B

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the pro has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BAHADUR CIGAR

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exi don, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhib don, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORG

AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of th HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaipeng.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... "	4,120,000 =	" 8,240,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits.....	"	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	"	1 06,026	13 2
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	232,936	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

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INJURIES.—Caused by A
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Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Sh
Prospectuses, Proposal Form
be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 2
or
B. SMYTH & Co.,

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INDIAN GUAR
ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING,
Funds in Government Securities only. and in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in Positions of

after his arrival the
on Thursday evening.
was recorded.

-An inquiry was held on
avi by Mr. Turner, the
ody of Oodhowji Kalidas,
ormerly a fitter, employed
Musjid Bunder Road. De-
g for the last eight months
lity of breathing and was
of Dr. Blaney and other
ut got no better. He was
aid that he would put an end
nce by self destruction. About
night Oodhowji in presence of
his will, and on the following
missing from the room by his
n sleeping in the passage outside.
de, but he was not found anywhere
ere informed. About half past 9
rning of Friday last a police ramosee
e Mombadevi Tank noticed the body
floating in the tank on the south side
removed by the police. It was dressed in
hernsey and the legs were tied together
rag round the ankles. There were no
rks of violence on the body, which was
The Ramosee stated that he was posted
at the tank during the day time viz from
p.m. and there was no ramosee on duty at
near the tank. When he left the tank on
ous evening he did not notice anything in
but when he came on duty on the following
he observed the body floating on the water.
ry on the evidence brought in a verdict of sui-
ith the following rider "That the Jury are of
n that a Ramosee should be kept on duty at
Tank at night time in addition to the Ramosee
w employed during the day time.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. OFFICER.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal accident occurred to Mr. James J Graham, aged fifty-eight years, Chief Engineer on board the P. and O. Company's steam ship Carthage, now lying in the Merewether Dry Dock. Deceased had been in the service of the P. and O. Company for the last thirty years, and was a quite sober and steady man. About 2-50 p. m. that day, the late Mr. Graham was going down the steps on the south east corner of the Dry Dock in order to speak something to Mr. Wilson, Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company, who was then at the bottom of the dock supervising some work that was going on at the bottom of the ship, when he accidentally stumbled on the steps, and being a big, heavy man, fell heavily into the dock. Mr. Wilson ran up to him and found him lying unconscious on his left side, blood issuing from the head, mouth and ears. Dr. Cogill, the medical officer on board the vessel, was at once summoned and he arrived and examined the deceased, who died five minutes afterwards. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry in the evening at the dock on view of the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. William Wills Wilson, Superintending Engineer to the P. and O. Company, residing at Mazagon examined by the Coroner, said that he looked at the body before the inquest and identified it as that of the above named deceased who was chief engineer on the P. and O. steam ship Carthage, now lying in the Merewether Dry Dock. Deceased was about fifty-eight years of age. About 2-50 p.m. that day witness was at the bottom of the Dock, having gone there to see how the work was going at the bottom of the ship. He saw the deceased coming down the steps at the south-east corner of the Dock and in doing so deceased stumbled on the steps and fell into the Dock. Witness rushed towards him and found him lying on the bottom of the Dock on his left side. There was blood on his head and blood was issuing from his mouth and ears, witness called to him by name, but he could not reply. The ship's doctor was immediately sent for and he came down within a couple of minute's. The deceased died immediately afterwards. His body was brought up in the police ambulance and was carried on board the steam ship Carthage. The deceased appeared to be coming down the steps to speak to the witness. He had an umbrella in one hand. He was a big heavy man.

Dr. H. Cogill, the doctor on board the P. and O. steam ship Carthage, examined by the coroner said that about 2-50 p.m. that day he was called to see the deceased at the bottom of the Merewether Dry Dock, and he at once went there and saw him. Deceased was lying on his back and was quite unconscious. Blood was running from his mouth and left ear. Neither of his legs or arms were fractured. He died within five minutes after the witness had seen him. Witness had known the deceased for a little over six months. He was a steady man and had been in the P. and O. Company's service over thirty years. Witness saw him that afternoon about two or three minutes before the accident occurred, and he was then quite sober. Dr. Cogill was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

The following contributions were received towards the Workhouse Christmas dinner, which was served yesterday :—

	Rs.
Mr. T. N. Fligate	15
Mr. J. Sanders-Slater	15
Surgeon-Colonel Waters	10
Mr. E. Pinny	5
Mr. H. Phipson, a case of Ale.	

CHRISTMAS SCHOOL TREAT AT COLABA.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Regimental School-room of the 2nd Bengal Royal Dublin Fusiliers was the scene of an interesting function, the annual tea given to the women and children of the Battalion, followed by the distribution of school prizes and Christmas presents. The ceremony commenced with a little concert given by the infant children. The programme included songs, kindergarten games and fan drills ; and was gone through in an excellent manner which reflected the greatest credit both on the infantile performers and their schoolmistress, Mrs. Waite. The performance was highly appreciated by the audience, as was evidenced by the hearty applause with which each item was greeted. An adjournment was then made to the upper-end of the room, where a bountiful tea had been provided, the tables being decorated with an abundant supply of bonbons apples and oranges. After ea the Royal Standard, (which suspended at the end of the room, had been eagerly eyed by the young expectants during tea), was raised and exposed to their sparkling eyes, a cleverly executed model of a trooper rigging and side laden with toys : in the foreground being a lavish supply of clothing and books and a veritable Father Christmas, who, after wishing the customary greetings advanced and distributed apples, oranges and baskets and sacks of sweets to the little ones. The distribution was then made by Mrs. Bird, who had been ably supported by Mr. Rooth in her arduous task of selecting and preparing the presents, and who were jointly greeted with three hearty cheers at the conclusion by the delighted recipients. The tables were here turned by a delightful little episode. Colonel Cooper, who is greatly beloved of the infants on account of his invariable and unremitting kindness to them, was presented by Mr. Waite on their behalf with an initialled cigar case and keyrack, into which latter each of them had put at least one stitch. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Colonel, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to Army Schoolmaster W. A. Smith for his general superintendence, to Army schoolmistress Mrs. Waite for the care exercised in the preparation of the concert, and to Sergt. French for the highly artistic skill displayed in the construction and painting of the ship and stage. The schoolroom was quite gay with plants, Chinese lanterns and bunting, and numerous visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, graced the proceedings with their presence.

It is an accepted and classical fact, which it is useless to deny, that the ways of the Heathen Chinee are peculiar according to western ideas. Wang Tuk, a fireman, is said to have banged Wang Ling, a ship's cook, on the head with an iron bar, which was very wrong of Wang and he was charged with the offence in the police-court. Another Chinaman was called as a witness, and, when it came to administering the oath, the interpreter, whose name was Chance, caused surprise in court, and astonishment even in Mr. Banggallay's experienced breast, by lighting a candle and solemnly handing it to the witness, who as solemnly blew it out. "Blowing out a candle!" the magistrate exclaimed. "We've always sworn Chinese by breaking a saucer." The interpreter explained that the witness believed that if he does not tell the truth his soul will go out of the light, and the explanation was considered satisfactory. After all, this method of taking an oath, although strange to our ideas, is just as reasonable as kissing a book. And it is, apparently, safer, for only the other day a witness narrowly escaped kissing a snuff-box in mistake for the Testament, a mistake which could not be made with a candle.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Pay a moment in using Scubb's Ague Specific, the King of ever, Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

S. M. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The eight annual rifle meeting took place at Hubli on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th November, and local meetings were held at Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar Arsikere, Bellary, and Seetanagram on various dates in being compulsory that all competitions should be finished by 15th December.

The weather was good at all the meetings and the number of entries this year exceeded all previous meetings. The championship was won by Color Sergeant Abraham, with the fine score of 193, the prize being a handsome cup, presented by Major J. Burn Murdoch, R. E. Honorary Colonel of the Corps and Agent of the S. M. Railway Company. The corps has reason to be proud of this N. C. Officer, who is a fine, steady shot, and last year carried off the Provincial Medal.

Appended is a list of winners of matches :—

The Prize List.

Match I.—The Poona Stakes. Individual firing at 200 yards. 10 shots.

Cov.	Rank and Name.	Points obtained at	Prize. Rs.
G	Vol C E Rhenius	35	30
G	Color Sergt R Carter	33	25
A	Lieut E A Wood	33	20
A	Sergt W Rodrigues	33	15
G	Lce Corpl N F Pereira	33	15
A	Vol E J Morris	32	12
D	Sergt B Selman	32	10
A	Vol J M Aranha	32	10

Match II.—The Bangalore Stakes. Individual firing at 300 yards. 10 shots.

B	Lce Sergt E Wylde	32	30
E	Vol A Blazey	32	25
D	Corpl H Pollock	29	20
A	Sergt W Rodrigues	29	18
G	Lce Corpl C Bowers	29	15
B	Vol W Chapman	28	12
D	Vol P Conlon	27	10
B	Sergt T C Blazey	27	10

Match III.—The Dharwar Plate. Individual firing at 500 yards. 10 shots.

A	Vol E Wood	35	30
A	Cr Sergt T H Abraham	35	25
C	Vol R J Arnold	34	20
C	Vol R C Maskell	34	18
B	Vol A M Vaz	34	15
A	Corpl G E Jukes	34	12
H	Lce Sergt C H Mullenex	34	10
B	Vol W D'Nieso	33	10

Match IV.—The Bellary Plate. Individuals firing at 600 yards. 10 shots.

A	Sergt T W Davis	32	30
H	Lce Sergt C H Mullenex	32	25
D	Capt A J Hogg	31	20
A	Corpl C Ramos	31	18
B	Vol G L Oliveira	30	15
D	Lce Sergt H A Brumby	30	12
A	Capt W B Wright	30	10
C	Lce Corpl J H Carter	29	10

Match V.—The Hubli Stakes. Individual firing at 700 yards. 10 shots.

A	Cr Sergt T H Abraham	37	30
A	Vol E Wood	36	25
B	Lce Sergt E Wylde	36	20
A	Corpl G E Jukes	35	18
A	Vol A F Brown	35	15
B	Lce Corpl J Lopez	34	12
B	Lce Sergt E P Burke	34	10
A	Vol J M Aranha	33	10

Match VI.—The Belgaum Stakes. Individual firing at 800 yards. 10 shots.

D	Cr Sergt S Pigott	34	30
A	Vol J Morris	31	25
B	Vol G D'Monte	31	20
A	Capt W B Wright	29	18
G	Corpl C Bowers	27	15
G	Vol C E Rhenius	27	12
B	Hesterlow	26	10
B	W Chapman	26	10

Match VII.—The Corps Championship. A cup presented by Major J. Burn Murdock, R.E., Hony. Col.

Coy.	Rank and Name.	Points obtained in matches. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Aggregate Total.	Prize. Cup Rs.
A	Cr Sergt T H Abraham...	30	31	35	29	37	31	193	Cup
A	Vol E Wood	33	29	35	24	36	30	184	40
D	Cr Sergt S Pigott	29	26	30	27	31	34	176	30
A	Vol E J Morris	32	27	31	24	31	31	176	30

Match VIII.—The Auditors Prizes. Value Rs. 50. Presented by J. Partridge Esq., for N. C. Officers and Volunteers. Rapid individual firing 7 shots. Distance 200 yards. Target 3rd Class. Position standing. Time allowed 70 seconds. Loading from the pouch.

Coy.	Rank and Name.	Points obtained at.	Prize. Rs.	Remarks.
G	Cr Sergt R Carter	23	25	
B	Vol C H Dias	22	12-8	Ties.
D	Vol J D'Cruz	22	12-8	

Match IX.—The Recruits Match. Open to recruits of 1895-96 only. Individual firing at 200 yards, 7 shots.

D	Vol A J T Wakefield	18	25
B	Vol C Theodore	18	20
C	Vol G L Pereira	14	15
G	Vol G Pearce	14	10
B	Vol A S Ferreo	14	8
B	Vol A C Fernandez	13	7

Match X.—Company Teams Competition. To be fired for by teams consisting of eight members of each company selected by the officers commanding companies, 7 shots. Individual firing at 300 and 500 yards. A silver medal and Rs. 15 for each member of the winning team and Rs. 10 for the highest aggregate individuals score.

Company	Points obtained at 300 yds.	500 yds.	Aggregate Total
B	140	188	328
A	155	172	327
D	114	161	275

Best Score—Capt W B Wright 50 points.

Match XI.—Volley Firing. Any section of 7 N. C. Officers and Volunteers from one company, commanded by a N. C. Officer of the company to which they belong, there being not more than two N. C. Officers in the firing party of any one team, 10 volleys at 500 yards at a target 6 feet by 8 feet.

Company	Hits	Prize	Remarks
A	65	Rs 30	
D	55	Rs 40	
B	54	Rs 24	Ties
D	54		

(To be divided equally between the members of the winning teams.)

If less than 4 teams enter only one prize will be given.

If less than 5 teams enter only two prizes will be given.

Match XII.—Consolation Stakes. Value Rs. 270. Individual firing at 200 yards, 7 shots.

B	Vol E Barber	23	10
B	Sergt A McLean	22	10
H	Vol C Wells	21	10
F	Vol A F D'Monte	21	10
B	Vol F Coutho	21	10
5	Prizes of Rs. 9		45
5	" " 8		40
5	" " 7		35
5	" " 6		30
5	" " 5		25
5	" " 4		20
5	" " 3		15
5	" " 2		10

Match XIII.—Officers Rifle Match. Distances 500 and 600 yards. No. of Rounds 7 at each distance. sighting shots allowed at each distance. Annas 4 will be charged for ammunition. Rupees 100 to be presented from the Officer's Fund. Winner of last year to be handicapped 2 points at each distance.

Rank and Name	Points obtained at 500 yds	600 yds	H C points	Total Points Obtained	Prize Rs.
Capt W B Wright	24	23	4	51	50
2nd Lieut E A Wood	23	17	4	44	30
Capt H C Johnstone	23	19	0	42	30

Match XIV.—Officers Revolver Match. Entrance Rs. 2 Distance 30 yards No. of shots 12 viz.—6 with right and 6 with left hand. Position—standing ; revolver to be supported by one hand only.

Target .....3 by 3
Bull'seye..... 6"
Inner ..... 12"
Magpie..... 18"
Outer.....Remainder of Target

The winner of last year to be handicapped 4 points

Rank and Name.	Points obtained at R Hand.	L Hand.	H C Points.	Total Points obtained	Prize. Rs.
Lieut R G S Whitley	22	21	...	43	30
Capt H C Johnstone	22	17	4	43	20

Match XV. The Sergeant-Instructors Prizes presented by the Officers of the corps, 10 shots at 300 yards. The winner of 1st Prize of previous year to be handicapped 3 points.

Rank and name.	Points obtained at 300 ydss.	H. C. Points.	Total Points.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt Instr T Newman	28	3	31	30
Sergt Instr A simmons	24	3	27	20
Sergt Major A Scott	25	...	25	10

On Friday the 18th instant the Battalion paraded at 5 p.m. under Lt. Col. C. P. Whitcombe, who, unfortunately for the corps, is about to relinquish the command. After a march past and advance in review order, quarter column was formed and the Commandant addressed the parade as follows :—

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the S. M. Railway Volunteers:—this being the last parade which I shall be able to attend, I had hoped to see a large muster, and although I am well aware of the the difficulties some of you have to contend with in the matter of attending drill, I think that some of those who are absent might, with a slight effort, have arranged to be present ; however to those who are here, I wish to say a few words about the past, present and future of the corps.

It is now just over 9 years since this corps was called into existence, and whereas at the end of March 1888 there were barely 300 names on the rolls, there are now 725 ; as to efficiency, nearly 99 per cent qualified for the Government Capitation Grant last year, and I trust that this year that percentage will be at least maintained.

As regards shooting, there has been a steady but marked improvement from year to year, and last season one of our non-commissioned officers, who, by the bye, I am glad to see present this evening, succeeded in carrying off the Provincial medal in connection with the annual class firing competition.

I hope this success will stimulate all members to fresh exertions, and that you will soon earn the reputation of being one of the best shooting regiments in India.

It is proposed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by this parade to present the prizes won at the recent rifle meeting. This will be my last public duty connected with the Corps and it only remains for me now to express my hearty thanks to all those who have co-operated with me, first in the formation and afterwards in the training and management of the Corps and to hope that the Corps will continue to gather strength and to increase in usefulness, also that a spirit of cohesion and a determination to ensure thorough efficiency in case of your active services being required by Government, will continue to animate all ranks.

After this the Battalion was marched up to the armoury where square was formed and Col. Whitcombe distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent Rifle meeting, at the conclusion of which, 3 cheers were called for the commanding officer, which were heartily given and the Band played "Auld Lang Syne."

The departure of Col. Whitcombe from the Corps, is felt by all ranks to be a serious loss, he having taken the keenest interest in its welfare from its formation, 9 years ago to the present date.

DAMAUN NOTES.

Our correspondent writing from Damaun on Friday, says :—The B. B. and C. I. trains have been bringing to this place from Bombay for the last fortnight more than a hundred persons every day. From these arrivals, a Hindu died in Upper Damaun on Wednesday, and it was reported to the Governor that he had died of the Bombay bubonic fever. The matter was at once investigated, the relatives of the deceased were examined as to the nature of the sickness and cause of death, the new Health Officer Dr. Proence, held an autopsy, and a conclusion was arrived at, that the man had died of phthisis. The body was, however, ordered to be cremated at a great distance from the suburbs of the city. The authorities here have deemed it necessary, owing to the increasing number of the daily arrivals from Bombay, to reimpose quarantine, which was removed only in the third week of November. It is, however, to be hoped that during considerable experience from the two months' quarantine, the authorities will not resort to unnecessarily stringent rules and confine in the quarantine-pendal all men coming from Bombay, but will only deal, as they should think best, with persons who may be in the opinion of a competent medical gentleman, be affected with bubonic fever and allow others to enter the city freely. There is no reason why Damaun should not profit a little from the loss to Bombay by giving ready shelter to its old residents who had left the city for different lucrative pursuits, but wish to return to their mother country when they are threatened with distress elsewhere.

It is delightful to see to-day, the Christmas day, the sun shining brilliantly, the sky being denuted of its sulky appearance, which it had assumed since last Sunday by remaining overcast continuously for four days. On Sunday night there was a little drizzling, and during the midnight on Wednesday a sharp shower of rain which is likely to spoil the growing crops of *kathole*, such as *toor*, peas, gram, *val* &c., and strengthen the opinions of pessimists who have been since the commencement of the Hindu *shak* year, forboding that true to its name *Doormookh i. e.* bad-mouthed, the year must prove disastrous.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY THE 25TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and at Delhi, Agra, Khandwa, Amraoti, Surat and Malegaon, and has been steady for has changed l only elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Nagapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ahmednagar, Veraval and Bengalore and 10 at Allahabad and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Saugor and Allahabad, and the minimum in similar excess at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Secunderabad and Ballery. The highest temperature in the shade was 90·2 at Poona, Cochin and Cuddapah, and the lowest 38·2, at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, Berar, and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Saugor, Jubulpore, and Raipur. A few drops of rain have fallen at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Belgaum and Colombo. As the skies are cloudy to overcast and the winds feebly cyclonic over the Central and the North-West Provinces, the wheather there is likely to become unsttled.

Dec. 26.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Secunderabad and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Negapatam, 12 at Bangalore, Rajkot and Deesa, and 11 at Madras. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Sholapur, and the minimum similarly so at Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 94·2 at Ratnagiri and the lowest 35·8 at Lahore and Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Berar and at Jacobabad, Bombay, Aurangagabad and Sholapur. Light showers of rain are reported from Amraoti and Belgaum. The barometer shows a tendency to fall on the West Coast, and as the gradients are rather steep in Khandesh, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the weather likely to become unsettled to the west of Bombay out at sea. Elsewhere it will remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

By Telegraph

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

Friday :—The barometer is steady over the part of Central India and Central Provinces, and greater part of the Peninsula ; but has risen elsewhere. The readings are highest in the Punjab and lowest in Travancore and Ceylon, but in very shallow areas. Relatively low. The pressure is shown near Sutna and over the Nizam's Dominions. Winds are Northerly over the Bay and a large part of North-West India. Very variable elsewhere. The force is generally light. The temperature is risen in Madras, in North-West Provinces and Bengal Proper, and fallen in all other Provinces, mostly so in Central Provinces. The mean temperature is excessive over the Peninsula, particularly in the Deccan, but lower than usual in most other places. The slight pressure disturbance recently noticed over the central parts of the Country has occasioned rain over other parts of the North-West Provinces and Central regions. Lucknow has received 1·20 inch ; Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ranikhet, and Sutna about quarter of an inch ; and Darbhanga, Patna, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Benares, Allahabad, Manipuri, Jhansi, Bareilly, Dehradun, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nowgong. A few drops in the Peni nsula ; Belgaum and tinnevelly report light showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·986
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·8
Dew Point	57·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·622
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted=10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW. NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	332

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

For the following, *Golfing* is responsible :—"In the absence of the regular golf editor, the following question from a beginner was referred to the Turf editor for an answer. 'In the game of golf is it not right to fuzzle your putt or is it better to fetter on the tee ?' The Turf editor set his teeth firmly, stared hard at the wall in front of him for a few moments, and wrote the following reply : 'In case a player snaggles his iron it is perinissible for him to fuzzle his putt, but a better plan would be for him to drop his guppy into the pringle and snoodle it out with a biblick.'"

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RICE.

The Second General Memorandum on the Rice crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, for the season 1896-97, is as under :—

General.—In Lower Burma the area under rice is much larger than the average, and the crop which is now being harvested is excellent. It is fortunate that Burma will have a large exportable surplus, for in the other two great rice-producing provinces the condition of the crop is very bad, worse in Bengal than in Madras. In the Bihar districts, north of the Ganges the crop is almost a complete failure, and in Madras the crop is very poor in the northern coast districts and in those of the Deccan and Carnatic.

The following paragraphs summarise the local reports :—

Bengal.—In the first memorandum on this crop, issued on the 23rd October, it was stated that in Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable, insufficient rain alternating with floods, but that good rain in the middle of September had slightly improved the prospects of the crop. The Bhadoi (or autumn) rice crop in Bengal, which is sown in May and mostly reaped about the middle of September, covered an area of 7,128,500 acres. This was slightly more than the area sown in 1895 but materially less than the average area. The outturn also was bad, being estimated at not more than 9½ annas, 16 annas being taken to represent a full average crop, that is, the crop was about 59½ per cent of a full average.

Poor as was this result, it was better than the estimated yield of the great winter rice crop. For this crop the weather has been unfavourable throughout. Heavy rain was wanted for it in July, but it was generally deficient except in Orissa where it was excessive, and damaged the crops. In August again the fall of rain was insufficient. In September heavy rain is more necessary for the crop than in any other month, but it was entirely insufficient in Bihar, and after the middle of the month and in October there was very little rain anywhere. The results of this premature withdrawal of the monsoon are apparent in the table appended to this memorandum.

The area sown is over a million acres smaller than in 1895 and over 3½ million acres smaller than the average.

On this contracted area moreover the yield is estimated at only 7 2-5 annas, that is, less than half (46 per cent) of a full average crop. In only one district of the province has the crop amounted to 75 per cent. In the Bihar districts north of the Ganges the crop is particularly bad, Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur reporting yields of under 8, 12, and under 19 per cent respectively. In most other place it ranges form rather less to rather more than a half crop. The whole yield of the winter crop for the province is estimated at 150 million cwts. of cleaned rice, the estimated production of 1895 having been 272 millions. This is a reduction of 122 million cwts., or about 45 per cent.

Madras.—The report is the first forecast of the rice sown up to the end of November in villages held from the Government direct, being about two-thirds of the Presidency. In these tracts the area under rice occupies just a little less than five million acres. According to the returns, this area is about 241,000 acres smaller than the area of 1895, but the return for 1895 was defective, and the local authorities report that the reduction probably amounts to 372,000 acres.

The area sown is a little larger on the whole than the average (though, would seem, the increase is to some extent only apparent, being due to promter reporting), an increased area having been sown n some of the districts in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but in other places, especially the Deccan districts, there has been a material reduction, due to the unfavourable monsoon as in other parts of India. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam the estimated yield is seven annas, sixteen aanas being a full crop. In the Deccan districts the yield is estimated at nine annas, at which figure it is also stated for the Carnatic, but here there has been an improvement recently. Elsewhere the yield is estimated at from ten to twelve annas, and for the province generally it is stated at eleven annas, being about 69 per cent of a full crop.

Burma.—The conditions in this province contrast agreeably with those reported from the other two great rice-producing provinces. Here the season has been favourable, and the crop is on the whole excellent. In only three districts—Akyab, Prome, and Thaton—Is the crop less than a full crop, and even there it is estimated at 14 annas or seven-eighths. In five districts the estimate is for a 17-anna crop, and in the remaining six districts a 16-anna crop is reported. The estimate for the whole province is for a full (16-anna) crop, and the quantity available for export from Lower Burma is estimated at about 30½ million cwts. of cleaned rice. As substantial proportion of this quantity will doubtless be exported to Upper Burma and to Bengal, to supplement their deficient supplies.

Assam.—A report has been received that the rainfall was deficient and unfavourable for sowing, which were smaller than last year and than the average. The prospects of the standing crops are said to be fair.

COTTON.

Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1896-97.

This summary includes (1) the final forecast of the crop in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Berar ; (2) the final forecast of the early crop in Bengal and in Bombay ; (3) the second forecast of the late crop in Bombay and in Sind ; and (4) the first forecast of the crop in Madras and the Nizam's Territory.

There has been no improvement in the condition of the cotton crop as reported in the second general memorandum, issued on the 16th October. In many places the area sown was larger than usual, favourable rain falling at sowing time, and the season continued fairly good until August. In the first half of that month the fall of rain was scanty, and with the second half rain practically ceased entirely, the monsoon winds withdrawing prematurely. These conditions were everywhere most injurious to the cotton crop : the soil dried quickly under the influence of a hot sun and hot winds, and where the plants were not withered they grew up weak and stunted, and failed to set their pods. The failure is most marked in Central, Western, and Southern India, and these regions contain much the largest area under cotton. The conditions in Northern and Eeastern India are also had bad, but apparently not quite so unfavourable as in other parts of the country. There can be little doubt that the crop in the Navive States of Rajputana and Central India and in other places whence no reports are received is in no better case than in the adjacent regions from which we have information. It may be observed that prospects have been somewhat improved for the late-sown crop in Madras and parts of Bombay by rain in November.

The following paragraphs summarise the local reports :—

In the Panjab the area sown is estimated at 1,170,700 acres, being 15,500 acres more than last season, but the yield is much smaller, being 204,806 bales or 15 per cent less than last years crop. No rain having fallen in April, sowings on un-irrigated land were greatly contracted. This fact, and a sudden rise of prices in most districts, led to extended cultivation on irrigated land, but the scanty moonsoon rainfall and its early cessation left the standing crops dependent exclusively on irrigation which proved insufficient. A bad cotton crop has therefore followed three consecutive good seasons in the Panjab.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area under cotton, pure and mixed, is 1,423,790 acres, being an increase of 8·5 per cent. over last year's area. The outturn is estimated at 182,127 bales, 9 per cent. less than last year's crop, but that was usually good ; and the yield is better than the average. The seed was sown in good time and germinated well, the rainfall was sufficient until the middle of August, and the crop was in good condition until then. Thereafter the continued drought and dry west winds proved disastrous, especially on unirrigated lands. In tracts where the rainfall was not so deficient and where irrigation was possible, the yield is fair and the fibre is reported clean and free from stain.

In Bengal the area sown with early cotton is estimated at 77,800 acres against 81,100 acres in 1895, the decrease being due to unfavourable rainfall at sowing time, and the crop suffered afterwards from deficient rain in the latter part of the season and the early withdrawal of the monsoon. The yield is estimated at 9 annas or about 56 per cent. of an average crop.

In the Central Provinces the area estimated to have been sown is 6,15,651 acres. This is 74,564 acres or 14 per cent more than last year's area, but is a little less than the average. The crop is estimated at ten annas and then yield at 86,185 bales only, which is about 18 or 19 per cent less than in 1895. In September the rainfall in many districts was very light and local, and October bring rainless, every where the soil dried quickly and the plants did not bloom freely. The quality of the crop is said to be good.

In Berar the area under cotton is reported to be 2,306,870 acres, being 235,014 acres, or 11 per cent. more than the area cultivated last year and 3·5 per cent. above the average. The yield, estimated at 95,113 bales of cleaned cotton, is 59 per cent less than the previous year and 41 per cent below the average. Seasonable rain at sowing time accounts for the larger area sown ; but the failure of the monsoon after August so injured the crop that only two or three pickings were obtained and the yield is very poor. The drought and unusual heat withered or stunted the plants.

In Bombay the area under the early cotton crop is reported to be 1,101,370 acres, most of it, 974,900 acres, in Khandesh. This area is about 5 per cent. greater than last year, but is 8·5 per cent. below the average. The increase is due to timely and favourable sowing rain, but the later rains were absent, and the crop failed in some districts and was stunted elsewhere. The estimated yield is 60,844 bales or about 38 per cent. of last year's crop and one-third of the average.

The area sown with the late crop is 2,818,753 acres, which is 11 per cent, less than last year and 13 per cent. below the average. In Gujrat the rain was generally deficient for the late sowings, but light showers in November benefited the crop in the south. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair in the north and good to fair in the south of this tract. In Carnatak the area is 6½ per cent. below that of last year, the decrease being mainly in Bijapur and Dharwar, where there was practically no rain for sowing, while the absence of the later rains dried the crop. Although recent rain has slightly improved prospects a poor yield is expected in this tract. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is fair.

In Sind the area sown is the same as last year, and the crop is in good condition in Hyderabad and fair elsewhere.

In Madras the area sown in Government villages up to November was 1,348,200 acres, being 10 per cent less than last year and 5 per cent below the average. The yield is estimated at 84,263 bales, being only half of a full average crop. It is less than this in the districts where are grown the descriptions known as Northerns and Westerns, but the season in other places was not so bad. The condition of the crop is stated to have improved with the recent rain.

In the Nizam's Territory the area estimated to have been sown with cotton is 1,492,768 acres, being 7 per cent less than last year. The rains having failed, as elsewhere, in the latter part of the season, the present estimate of the yield is about 10 annas against 12 annas in 1895, but the season has been so exceptionally unfavourable that it is feared that even this low estimate will not be realised.

C. P. COTTON.

The Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896 reads :—

The latest reports show that the area sown this season is approximately 75,000 acres in excess of last year's area. There has then been a material recovery from the decline that followed on the damage sustained by this crop during the cycle of wet years. The estimated area under crop is 615,651 acres, which is only 3 per cent. less than the agerage of the ten preceding years, viz., 632,809 acres.

2. Prospects have deteriorated since I submitted my last report two months ago. The season has been one of very exceptional drought. The rainfall of September was very light, and in many districts, entirely of local character. Eight districts, including the important cotton growing tracts of Nimar and Wardha, received no rain, or absolutely insignificant amounts during that month, while October was rainless throughout the Provinces. Apart from this, an examination of the record of temperature and humidity made by the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Nagpur, indicates that the mean temperature of September and October was from 2 to 3 degrees in excess of the average mean temperature of the three previous years. The humidity was also greatly in defect. The result has been that the soil has dried up with unwonted rapidity, and the plants have failed to bloom freely. The damage has naturally been greater in the poorer high-lying soils which drain rapidly or are very little retentive of moisture. The crop is grown for the most part on such soils in the Northern districts and the east of the Provinces, and the district estimates for these tracts range between 5 and 8 annas. But the crop is of relatively small importance in these districts. In Nimar where a good deal of poor soil is devoted to cotton, the outturn has been taken at 10 annas, for a fairly good yield in the richer lands has compensated in a measure for the losses on the less favourably situated fields. In the Nagpur country, including the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara, where the crops of most importance, the yield varies between 10 and 12 annas. The district estimates of Wardha and Chanda have been slightly raised by me from 8 and 10 to 10 and 12 annas respectively. In the Arvi tahsil of the former district, as also in the fertile Katol tahsil of Nagpur, the crop is said to be a very fair one. For the Provinces as a whole, I am disposed to accept 10 annas as the probable outturn. The estimated yield is 86,185 bales of 400 lbs, which is 19 per cent. less than in 1895, although there is an increase of 14 per cent. in the area under the crop.

3. The amount available for export, while less than last year, should, it is anticipated, exceed that of the seasons immediately preceding that favourable year. The traffic is at present fairly brisk. From the 1st October up to date 3,945 bales of 3½ cwts. have been exported, as compared with 1,472,409 and 5,

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

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"LINSEED, COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

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	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

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Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

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ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Water horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Water horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS & PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and ermanent cure. Sent sealed, Post Free.—Address,

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

THE last Commercial and Financial telegrams to hand through Reuter were under Thursday's date, the London Stock Exchange and the markets on the other side, as well as in New York having been closed in the interval for the Christmas holidays; and here, the Banks and the Stock, Share, and Freight markets have remained closed for the same reason.

Here the Cotton, Wheat, and Seed markets have been partly open, but the only business reported in our principal staple is the purchase of 600 Akola, at Rs. 171; and 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 172 per candy in a steady market, the Mills having taken nothing. Wheat and Seeds have been firm in tone, with a moderate amount of export business reported, prices being all unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Commander W J Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Falso Point.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,498 tons, Commander P Groise, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,156 tons, Commander W Britten, sailed on Saturday last, for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Alboin, 649 tons, Commander W Ritchie, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

THE schooner M V Amoonan, 123 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Bathialoo, (Ceylon) with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Pekin, 2,133 tons, Commander H Shumacker, cleared on Saturday last for Jedda, with a general cargo and 1,000 pilgrims as passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Bombay, 2,047 tons, Commander G H C Wistow, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kobe (24th November) with a general cargo and coal.

THE s s Apennade, 696 tons, Commander H Ipland, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant, from Basreh (6th December), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr E L Moolchund.

THE steamer Whitgift, 1,879 tons, Commander W Butler, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Barrow (19th Nov) via Karachi with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE s s Persia, 2,330 tons, Commander C Osborne, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Glasgow (11th November) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs Corbett as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 759 tons, Commander E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs T A Bland, Mr J M Coupe, Mr Bradbery, Capt Potts, Mr D Moffat, Capt and Mrs Palin, Sir Roper Lethbridge and 3 males, Miss Watson, and two children and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Karbehi (24th December), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major H K Jackson, Capt F L Maunsell, Lt A W Curtis, Lt J Friezelle, Mr Bimring, Mr J J Elmore, Mr and Mrs Ebrahim, Mr Har Davies, Mrs de Costa and child and 213 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Commander T J Grier, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, 77 cases opium and the following passengers:—Col. Hutchinson, Mr and Miss Stranack, Dr P J Salts, Rev Pathoff, Mr Haju Mahomed, Mr Mohomed Mansur, Mr Ali bin Abdulla and family, Mr Abdul Razak, Mr Syed Aboo, Mr H M Zokier, and 148 deck.

THE M Maritimes Co's s s Ernest Simons, Commander de Manbenge, sailed on the 26th instant from Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Papercan, Mr P Harrison, Mr Morean, Mr Ranchlin, Lt and Mrs Hume and two infants, Col and Mrs Grant, Capt Bacon, Lt Gorden, Lt A S Cobbe, Mr H K Gorden, Mr and Mrs Smith, Lt Curtis, Mr Chrystal, Capt R A Bond, Capt Judge, Mr De Almeida and two nephews, Miss Joost, Mr H M Dadina, Mr Mortages and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Tokio	2647	Jones	Hull	6-1	F M & Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
E	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	30-12	Glade & Co
F	Valsa	2211	Curtis	Dunkirk	28-12	Bombay Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Falsepoint	25-12	H C Joosub
L	Pekin	2134	Shumaker	R S Ports		H C Joosub
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	26-12	S & Co
N	Carthage	2386	DeHorne	Aden	2-1-97	P & O
P	Landaura	2149	Britton	Not fixed		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	532	Fakeera	Bhownugger	26-12 S & Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	29-12 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2330	Osborne	Liverpool	10-1	W & A G
3	Archimede	1859	Salvatore	Genova	7-1-97	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1417	Mancini	China	9-1-97	C Barboro
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-1-97	A Lloyd's
9	Canara	1320	Stabb	Zanzibar	2-1-97	M M & Co
11	Kapurthala	672		N F		M M & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Carthage	4379	P & O

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	M. V. Amonan ser.	Nacoda	Bathialoo, Nov 18.
	Whitgift s	Butler	Barrow, Nov 19.
	Persia s	Osborne	Glasgow, Nov 11.
	Apennadie s	Ipland	Busreh, Dec 15.
	Bombay s	Wiston	Kobe, Nov 24.
26	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Dec 24.
27	Oriental s	Moule	Aden, Dec 22.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pachumba s	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Obra s	Groise	Calcutta,
	Landaura s	Britten	Galle.
	Ernest Simons s	Manbange	Marseilles, &c.
	Coromandel s	Seymour	London.
27	Alboin s	Ritchie	Colombo.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	False Point.

The steamer Pekin, Commander Shumacker, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Jedda.

The following vessels entered for leading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Apenrade, for Singapore.
" Persia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Bisagno, for China.
" Megna, for Mauritius, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf, &c.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd December, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 19th Dec. 1896	11,774,700
Balance to be remitted from 20th Dec. 1896 to 31st March 1897	4,725,300

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th December, 1896.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	35 p.m.	...	12
Suez	27	11	15 a.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th December 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	..	10
" Karachi	...	15	..	3
" Madras	...	12	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 26.

10 p.m. ... 75·4

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 27.

6 a.m. ... 73·4
10 a.m. ... 77·9
2 p.m. ... 81·6
4 p.m. ... 81·2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,493½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,68,809	3,70,181	5,389	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,493½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease ... Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NICOLAS—GARSIDE—December 7, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Mentone, and previously at the British Consulate, Henry Peter Vale, youngest son of the late Peter James Nicolas, Esq., formerly of Eden Lodge, Bockenham, and of Calcutta, to Isiline, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Garside, Esq., of Carlton House, Worksop.

DEATHS.

LAMB—December 3, at 39, Ossington-street, London, W., Charlotte Ann Lamb, late of Landour, India, widow of the Rev. Richard Martindell Lamb, M.A., of the Church Missionary Society, and some time Vicar of Over Darwen, Lancashire, aged 79.

MAHON—December 6, at the Mount, Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, Caroline Charlotte, widow of the Rev. George William Mahon, M.A. (formerly Chaplain H. E. I. C. S., Fort St. George, Madras), and daughter of the late Capt. Scarman, 39th Regt., aged 76.

NUTT—December 1, at Grantbourne, Chobham, Col. H. L. Nutt, I.S.C., Political Superintendent of Savant Wadi state.

WIGHT—December 7, at Birmingham, James Ford Wight, eldest son of the late Robert Wight, M.D., F.R.S., H.E.I.C.S., aged 57.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GARDNER—December 27, at the Free Church Mission House, Bombay, the Rev. James F. Gardner, B.D., of the Wilson College.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARGLES—December 21, at Hoosainie Factory, Chumparun, the wife of A. E. Argles, of a daughter.

DANIELL—At Benares, the wife of Lieut. F. W. Daniell I. S. C., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—December 21, at Vanga Cotta, Vayitri, the wife of M. Douglas Taylor, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CROCKER—December 19, at Champion Reef Mine, Coret gaum, of typhoid fever, Captain Joseph Crocker, Chief Mine Agent, of Millom, Cumberland, England, aged 43.

DOWNING—December 19, at Borjulla, Tezpur, Assam, of dysentery, W. J. Downing, of Thakurbari.

FISHER—December 21, at Jhansi, of enteric fever, 2nd-Lieut. Frederick George Fisher, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regt., aged 24.

GOODRIDGE—December 21, at Jhansi, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Edward Sayers Talbot Goodridge, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, aged 23.

ORMEROD—December 19, at his residence No. 5, Riverside, Sharrackpore, Frank Ormerod, aged 42.

ROBINSON—December 20, Lizzie, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. W. Robinson, L. M. S., Salem.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1896.

THE question of the segregation of the healthy has been advanced a stage. There has been an interview between the members of the sub-committee and the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Cotton put the object in view very clearly, and suggested that an experiment might be made in the first instance with a camp for a thousand men, so that it might be seen how the plan would work. Mr. Haukin had explained to the Committee the benefit that must accrue from arrangements to enable people who are living in houses where cases of bubonic fever have occurred to remove to places offering less chance of contracting the disease. On that point there was no room for a difference of opinion. The committee are ready to assist in the realisation of the proposal, but they appear to have come to the conclusion that the only practical means of carrying it out is to get the Municipality to provide a segregation camp to which healthy people may be induced to remove until the houses or chawls they have left have been thoroughly purified. Mr. Cotton is satisfied that if the camp be provided there will be no difficulty in getting the people to remove to it. We confess to some misgivings on that point. Experience only can show whether purely voluntary measures will prove successful with a conservative population, who have not the faintest conception of the meaning or value of sanitary precautions, and attribute every calamity to the direct intervention of some supernal power. They secretly resent any endeavour to change the even tenor of their ways as an attempt to tamper with their religious convictions. Still the experiment is worth trying; if it succeed it will greatly simplify the problem of dealing with the pestilence now in our midst. The initial difficulty is to find sites within easy reach of the busy parts of the city on which camps can be established. The Municipal Commissioner, while pointing out that the cash balances, which are looked upon as inexhaustible, may utterly disappear if the present rate of expenditure be largely increased, promised every help and assistance so far as funds are concerned. If the Corporation desire to carry out the work on an extensive scale a loan can be raised for the purpose. But it is not possible to provide vacant sites by such an expedient. It appears that almost every available site has been objected to on sanitary grounds, either by the Health Department or by wealthy and influential owners of property in the neighbourhood. These latter could of course apply to the High Court for an injunction to prevent the creation of a dangerous nuisance affecting the value of their property or the health of the residents. The immediate outcome of the interview was the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi that the Commissioner should inquire whether the Government would consent to the erection of 250 huts in the grounds of Government House at Parel, and in case of permission being given, that the Corporation should build the huts with Municipal funds. As the Commissioner observed, if the committee can then induce their caste men to go to the camp more huts can be erected. There are, however, already 850 infected houses, and every day is adding to their number. If we take Mr. Dharamsi's average as approximately correct the scheme can only be applied on a sufficient scale if provision be made for the temporary housing of some 50,000 people. Where are the sites to be found? General Gatacre will reply that they should be sought some twenty miles outside the city. The distance is an insuperable obstacle to the voluntary segregation of the healthy contemplated by the Committee.

Obviously it is not easy to improvise segregation camps. Nor is it more easy to improvise bacteriological research into the conditions which create pestilence or render its continued presence in a populous city possible. An idea seems prevalent amongst some people that when plague—only you must be sure to call it "plague"—visits a city you have only to send for, say, three clever men who will at once say, "Do this, and the plague shall cease from troubling you!" Unfortunately there is no precedent to show that pestilence can be stayed by the waving of a magician's wand. When the plague, the real black plague of past and recent history, descends upon a city it does not relax its hold when three individuals come and say, "Plague! be stayed!" It has slain even in our own day and generation three thousand in Hongkong, a hundred thousand in Canton. Two centuries ago London was depopulated. That great capital was only freed of the infection by a fire which destroyed the city. Milan in five months lost one hundred and sixty thousand of her citizens. It never occurred to anyone that three wise men or three dozen could arrest the frightful slaught... or that any one ... lactic could protec... Bombay believe tha... work a miracle, and t... list can be summone... his stead, provided he ... a fee for the service. ... road to the results of sc... like everything else tha... requires time and much ... satisfactory results. Three ... proposed to establish in I... scientific research, so that th... blems peculiar to the East ... in the East. Had those effor... the Kitasato microbe wou... subjected to exhaustive ex... specialists with a view to dea... outbreak of the plague in t... All the appliances necessary f... logical research would have bee... ed into this country and a cer... ber of students would have becom... with their use. When the bubon... invaded Mandvie in September it wo... been at once encountered by measur... pared in advance. If there be any vir... anti-toxin its value would have been ... tained and preliminary studies would not ... been necessary before beginning the long a... tedious process of preparing it. The relativ... value of different remedies would not have... been in doubt. That which has to be attempted in a few weeks under the pressure of a grave and sudden emergency would have been accomplished with the necessary deliberation in two years that have passed unimproved. There would have been time to verify results, to pursue lines of investigation offering the prospect, if not the certainty, of useful discovery. But nothing of the kind was done. The endeavour to endow the country with one of the most potent weapons of Western science in combating disease and death was encountered by strenuous opposition which was only too successful.

We are now paying the penalty of the success achieved by cant and prejudice at the expense of humanity. Bacteriological specialists of distinction were happily in India when Bombay was subjected to this new peril. The Government promptly placed their exceptional qualifications at the service of the city. But on arrival they found that everything had to be improvised. They asked for test tubes; there were none in Bombay. A telegram to Calcutta brought the answer that there were none in that city, or anywhere else in India. It was necessary to telegraph for test tubes to Europe and await their coming. It was the same with the humbler request for glass tubes for gas used in laboratories; much inquiry produced half-a-dozen. There are no trained assistants. The Municipal Commissioner kindly supplied the want as well as he could by sending M. Haffkine three Municipal sepoys, one of whom, a man of intelligence, is in a fair way to become an extemporised assistant. The two other distrust the ways of science. The specialists have to do everything with their own hands, which is much as if a mill manager had himself to stoke the furnace and wind the cotton, to the necessary neglect and delay of his proper function. The ignorant and the impatient public want the specialists to stamp out the pestilence, to allay panic, to announce epoch-making discoveries; all in a few weeks. But research takes time, for it takes as little for granted as nature herself. Nature does not turn the acorn into an oak as the conjuror produces a mango tree from the stone. It is as well to bear that fact in mind and revise our views as to the wickedness of scientific investigation in ordinary years and the practicability of improvising it in seasons of stress and danger.

THE news we give this morning concerning the abundant wheat supply in Argentina will not be without its effect upon the prices of food stuffs in India. The importation of grain by the Government of India to meet the existing situation is out of the question, but it is very different in regard to private enterprise. If, in consequence of larger stocks being available than was anticipated prices fall in the Western markets, and the downward movement here is very small or is non-existent, business in imported grain would be done doubtless on a moderately good scale both here and in Calcutta. The Bombay Grain Trading Company which has already placed orders for foreign supplies, would also be in evidence, and the Bunnias would have no help for it but to reduce their rates. Prices would not have gone up so high in the early stages of the distress, but for the knowledge of the dealers that the anticipated shortage of the world's supply had so far raised prices all round as to render importation unprofitable, or at best risky. Gloomy reports as to the probable harvest came in from almost all quarters of the globe, but in the case of Argentia, as in that of Russia, it has been found that these early estimates were incorrect. In the South American Republic it has been ascertained that in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fe the wheat crop is so large as to permit of an export of seven hundred thousand tons. This is greatly in excess of the figures of last year, when the comparative shortage of the crop did much towards maintaining a steady, though not large demand for India wheat. In the previous year our trade in the commodity had fallen considerably and this was partly due to the entrance of Argentina as a practically new competitor into the field. If the young Republic can be saved in coming years from the insurrection and violent political unrest to which her people are prone she will take a very prominent part as a producing market for the world's supply. She is greatly favoured by nature. Her virgin soil worked by cheap labour give her a great advantage that is likely to tell against India, in coming years when our output of wheat is sufficiently large to enable us to again compete. Our export trade in wheat is a fluctuating one because it is dominated by the extent of demand in the consuming markets and of supply in the producing market, and by the facilities for competition which other producers possess and use. Our trade so far from having expanded since its practical commencement fifteen years ago, has undergone contraction of late years, this being due to an increasing demand for local consumption and to the large supplies obtainable elsewhere. The export in fact depends upon the meteorological conditions in India, in Europe, the United States and the Argentine Republic. The latter country is a new and formidable competitor, and so acute an observer as Mr. J. E. O'Conor speaks of its entrance into the lists as "threatening to reduce the present small demand for Indian wheat and even to run the United States close." Certain theorists in their desire to prove that India is being impoverished by British rule proclaim the strange doctrine that the benefits of railways have been neutralised by the facility they have afforded for the exportation of "the food of the people," and

... Bombay.

THE following ... Alexandria, date... published for ... Board has applie... from Karachi."

AMONGST the pass... on Saturday last b... steamship Coromand... Batty; Mr. W. Webb, ... Mr. J. Macpherson, Mr...

MR. J. N. GHOSAL, Se... National Congress, wires ... dicting the report that appe... that Delegates going from ... are isolated.

THE Indian famine was the ... lent paper by Sir H. S. Cunni... teresting discussion, in which ... Sir John Strachey, and others, ... meeting of the East India Assoc... and was also referred to by Sir Tho... in his important speech before the ... P. and O. Company. The drought ha... the causes of anxiety which have ... reckoned with by the P. and O. dira... the past six months, prosperous th... months have been.

A CONTEMPORARY says: There are ... complaints of

…OUP.

…NDENT.)

…LCUTTA, DEC. 27.

…ttendance yesterday …ene presented by the …before the big race, was …ual. The Viceroy, Lady …mander-in-Chief, Lieut- …mber of other notables were

…f the Cup, however, was some- …ment; Sprightly winning with …ile Fortunatus, who was expect- …fight with the favourite and was …was unplaced at the post. He …al of temper; at the distance he …ulling hard, but when called upon …efused to try. It was a good race for …between Courallie and Jack-O-Lan- …d in a victory for the former by a

…nd stakes that little marvel, Mulbery, …gone, scored a popular win by a short …the Maharaja of Patiala's Little Jane …8st. 3lbs.) but would have won more easily …been better ridden. It was essentially a …day, for except in sixth race the favorite …every instance, so that the bookies who …their reappearance for the first time this …in enclosure must have had rather a bad …. The following are the results of races :—

…Medium Stakes.—Ezra's Merry Eyes (Robinson …O) Christmas Handicap.

…b's Dollar, Robinson 1
…onnies Rest Gibbs 2
…erry's Hallstone, Callon 3

Won by head.

Scaramanga Cup—Meyer's Wooray Robinson.

Austin's Red Rose Southhall 2
Charlstrom's Nevermore, Norton 3

Won by a head.

Viceroy's Cup Maharaja Patiala's Sprightly, Gibbs 1
Gal's Courallie Trahan 2
De Soyza's Jack-O-Lantern Southall 3

On the ropes lifting to a particularly clean start Moth and Sprightly took up the running, Fortunatus bringing up the rear. This order of going was kept up until the mile-post, where Vinall forced his mount up into fourth place. At the seven furlong post Idolator was last, Courallie, Jack-O-Lantern and Fortunatus well together, the favourite two lengths ahead of them. Moth was still in front opposite the old stand. Courallie got into third place and Moth was fast coming back to her field when the corner was reached. Jack-O-Lantern, Courallie and Fortunatus were together; Sprightly leading by two lengths. Idolator here made an effort to get up past Donegal, but unfortunately collided with the rails, injuring himself somewhat severely. On coming into the straight Trahan was hard at work, Courallie and Jack-O-Lantern trying third, and also being driven along near stand. Vinall eased off and shouts of "Courallie wins" evidently led Gibbs to move a little on Sprightly, who then came away an easy winner by two and half lengths from Courallie; Southall riding excellently and bringing up Jack-O-Lantern into third place to within a head of Courallie. Fortunatus fourth; same length off.

Time—3 min. 6 3-5 sec.

Betting: Evens on Sprightly; 6 to 4 on Fortunatus on Courallie; 10 on the rest.

Calcutta Stakes Ezra's Elkon, Robinson 1
De Soyza's Repudiation, Trahan 2
Hollo's Amadens Osborne 3

DEALERS' PLATE.

Apcar's Lochina, Forster 1
Hardwicke's Stowaway O'Neil 2
——'s Cleric, Vinall 3

STAND STAKES.

Captain Ferinan's Mulberry (owner) 1
Patiala's Little Jane, Gibbs 2
De Soyza's Leah, Robinson 3

Won by a short head.

Time—3min. 18 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Mulberry; 2 to 1 on Little Jane and Leah.

The starting machine, which was used in all races, acted admirably. The starts in every case being excellent.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

KOLHAPUR, DEC. 27.

The first day's races passed off successfully, yesterday, before a small attendance. In three races the favourities were beaten. His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur being particularly unfortunate. The fourth race was run in a shower, which heralded a storm at seven o'clock, when half an inch rain fell.

FIRST RACE.

THE VISHALGARH PURSE.

Alexandria, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Shere Ali, 8st 8lbs Native 2
Ruhinton, 7st 10lbs, C B Mahomed 3

Betting: At start 5 to 2 on Alexandria; 2 to 1 against Shere Ali; 5 to 1 against Ruhinton.

Won by 2 lengths. Time.—2 min 2½ secs.

THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.

Faust, 9st 7lbs, Owner 1
Martaban, 9st 12lbs Native 2
Duches, 9st 4lbs McQuade 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Martaban; 2 to 1 against Faust 3 to 1 against Duchess.

Won by 1½ lengths. Time 2 min. 24 secs.

THE FEUDATORY STAKES.

Captain, 6st 10lb, Heeroo 1
Mizzle, 9st 4lb, Greenhalagh 2
Muslavi, 8st 6lb, C B Mahomed 3
Kapurthalia, 8st 13lb 0
Helios, 8st Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Muslavi and Helios; 2 to 1 against Kapurthalia; 5 on Captain; 6 on Mizzle.

Won by a head. Time, 1 min. 56 secs.

THE PONY DERBY.

Success, 9st 6lb, Owner 1
Hard Lines (late Defender), 9st 3lb, Ebrahim 2
Taiseer, 9st 1lb, Greenhalagh 3
Burzoo, 8st 11lb, Pillajee 0
Picnic, 8st 6lb, Native 0
Mercury, 8st 3lb, M Gunja 0
Gift, 8st 1lb, Shumsoodin 0
Julmood, 8st, Nanah 0
Hilal, 7st 12lb, C B Mahomed 0
Grey Warrior, 7st 9lb, Heeroo 0

Betting: Evens on Taiseer; 3 to 2 Julmood; 3 to 1 on Hard Lines; 4 on Success; 6 on Hilal; on 10 Burzoo, Picnic, Mercury, Gift, and Grey Warrior.

Won by one and a half lengths. A length between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

THE PALACE STAKES.

Cluny, 11st 3lb, Aga S Shah 1
Byrakh 11st 3lb, Ryder 2
Briton, 10st 4lb, McQuade 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Briton; evens, on Cluny; 2 to 1 on Byrakh.

Won by a length. Time—1 min. 14 secs.

(REUTER'S) TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 15-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 111
3 per cent. Rentes 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 13-16
Bar Silver 29 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,800,000; Decrease, £1,400,000; Public Deposits, £8,100,000; Increase, £1,300,000; Other Deposits, £14,800,000; Decrease, £700,000; Other Securities, £29,300,000; Increase, £2,000,000; Notes and Gold, £24,000,800; Decrease, £1,900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	Bales.
Surats	700	"
" Imports of Cotton	133,000	"
Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	912,000	"
Surats	20,000	"

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

The Indian National Congress opens to-morrow at 1-30 p.m. The chairman of the Reception Committee will open the proceedings by an address of welcome to the delegates, and the President-elect will formally take the chair and deliver an inaugural address. The President will call upon the delegates of different Congress circles to elect members of Subjects Committee. The President will then adjourn the assembly until next day, and the subjects committee will meet. Besides usual omnibus resolution business to be put before the Congress includes congratulations to her Majesty on having completed sixtieth year of her reign, the constitution of Congress, scarcity throughout India and the necessity of restoring famine insurance fund to its original position, the re-adjustment of provincial contracts and better terms to various provinces, poverty of people, separation of judicial and executive functions, question of Simultaneous Examinations, University Reform, reorganisation of Education Service which virtually excludes the natives of India from higher grades of service, Legislative Councils, their constitution and rules, including the subject interpellation and right of dividing Council on any question arising out of budget, the Jury Question, Medical Service and grievances of Indians in South Africa.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Home Department:—The services of Surg.-Capt. Charter Whyte and Surg.-Capt. Davidson are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

The services of Lieut. F. R. Lock have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Justice Trevelyan has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, vice Sir A. Croft.

Foreign Department:—The services of Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Home Department. Lieut-Colonel Bignell has been granted leave for one year on Medical Certificate. Lieut. Waller to be Station Staff Officer at Deolali. Lieut. Gill to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura.

Finance and Commerce Department:—The following receive acting promotion:—

Postal Department:—Mr. F. Whymper, Mr. J. W. Welsh, and Mr. E. Lawrence is appointed to officiate in Class 1 Accountants-General.

Military Deptartment:—Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. Pratt to be Wing Officer, 1st Infantry; Lieut. Tregear to be Wing Officer, 5th Infantry.

The Earl of Burford is appointed extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Admissions to Staff Corps:—Lieuts. Keogh and Pennell. Major Halliday has been admitted to Colonel's allowance, and Lieut. Broughton, R.E., is appointed to the M. W. Department.

Marine Department:—Lieut. Bacon to be Commander and Sub-Lieut. Waters to be Lieut

Public Works Department:—Captain Craster, R.E., is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways.

Mr. F. B. Hebbert is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment with rank as Executive Engineer 1st Grade. Second Lieut. Turner, R.E., is appointed Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade and posted to State Railways.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF INDORE TO VIZIANAGRAM.

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 27,

His Highness the Maharajah of Indore left by ordinary train for Vizianagram last night. His Highness was here since Wednesday. He went about the place, looking at objects of interest. He was the guest of Lalla Deen Dyal, a well-known photographer of Indore, who made best arrangements he could for His Highness's visit. No visits were made or received by His Highness from the Nizam or his representatives. The Holkar is looking bright and fit for his tour to Southern India.

THE WEDDING OF AGA KHAN POSTPONED.

POONA, DEC. 27.

The wedding of Aga Khan and the members of his family will take place in January next. Great preparations are now going forward to make suitable camps at Bambruda and the surrounding neighbourhood. The camps to be so arranged as to have no communication either with camp or city. The medical staff will maken ecessary sanitary arrangements.

RAIN IN POONA.

Some slight showers of rain fell in Poona this afternoon. The sky being overcast nearly all day. Slight rain has also fallen in the surrounding districts, and at Hubli 80 cents.

PARACHUTE DESCENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, DEC. 25.

Miss L. A. Beaumont at Shikarpur breaks the record of high parachuting, viz., 14,000 feet. Miss Beaumont made a successful baloon ascent and parachute descent at Shahis gardens under the patronage and presence of Colonel Mayhew, Collector of the District. The Zemindars and the entire population of the surrounding villages assembled to witness the ascension, which took place at 3-30 p.m. yesterday. The monster baloon was the "City of London." The little lady-æronaut took her seat on the trapeze-bar, attached to the parachute-amid the cheers of the great multitude. When the big baloon was inflated Professor Park Van-Tassel gave the signal "Let her go." This was responded to by the Superintendent of Police firing a gun, and 100 men, who were holding her down stopped back. The baloon shot up into sky like a rocket almost perpendicularly and reached an altitude of 14,000 feet. It was caught by south-easterly wind and carried Miss Beaumont over the city, and she landed 3 miles from the starting point. Miss Beaumont was fifteen minutes in falling from the time of cutting loose to striking terra firma. Certainly it was the highest parachute descent on record. The feat was timed by Colonel Mayhew, judges, and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with English mails of the 11th December, arrived in harbour, at 2 p.m., on Sunday. She experienced strong N. E. monsoon during the voyage. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs
Ayres, Mrs and infant
Beeston, Mr
Browning, Capt
Barett, Miss
Harvey, Miss
Coffman, Mr
Cooverjee, Mr
Chadwick, Mr
Oxer, Miss R
Rutherford, Mr
Skinner, Mr
Wilson, Dr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr
Boggs, Mr
Cuffe, Mr and Mrs
Cumins, Capt and Mrs
Clarke, Rev
Hamsworth, Mr and Mrs
Kuriek, Mr
Lyle, Surgn-Major
Lowe, Mr
Nicholson, Mr
Osler, Mr
Pathan, Dr
Robertson, Mr
Rees, Rev and Mrs
Stones, Miss
Thompson, Mr
Woodside, Mr
Woodward, Rev and Mrs

FROM ADEN.—Owen, Sub-Lieut R C L, I R N.

THE delay in issuing the medal for the Chitral Expedition is causing considerable comment in Indian military circles. It is rumoured that the medal will not be ready for distribution for several months to come. This is unfortunately hard in the case of British regiments, where so many men are sent home time-expired every year, and thus never have a chance of wearing a medal whose issue is delayed for any long period. The celerity displayed in distributing the Ashanti Star is in marked contrast to the leisurely method employed in the case of the Chitral decoration.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 11.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

THE papers reproduce from the *North China Daily News*] what purports to be the text of the treaty concluded at Pekin between Russia and China. Under this document Russia is allowed to construct a railway from Vladivostock through the Chinese city of Hunchun and to the provincial capital of Kirin, and from some city in Siberia to the same place. China agrees to extend her railway from Shanhaikuan to the provincial capital of Kirin, or to permit Russia to build the railway on her behalf. Russians are to be allowed to exploit the mines at Heilungchiang, Kirin, and in the Long White Mountain range. China is to be "permitted" to engage Russian officers to reorganise the army in the three Eastern Provinces. In order to provide Russia with an Asiatic port free from ice all the year round China leases to Russia for fifteen years the port of Kiaochou (Chiaochon). Arrangements are also made under which Russia obtains the right to occupy Port Arthur. The authenticity or otherwise of the alleged treaty is the subject of a good deal of discussion. While the *Chroniele* accepts it as genuine mainly on the ground that Mr. Henry Norman has confidence in the North China paper the *Times* and other journals are more cautious. The *Times* so far from expressing the same unqualified confidence in the North *China Daily News* points out that it has on more than one previous occasion professed an intimate acquaintance with the secrets of the Russian Foreign Office "without however being able to convince the rest of the world of its accuracy." This is perhaps a better reason for suspending judgment than the fact that our Foreign Office knows nothing or says it knows nothing of the conclusion of any such treaty, and nobody will attach much weight to the professions of ignorance expressed by the Russian diplomatic representatives here. The staff of the Russian Embassy in London have proved themselves *facile princeps* in evading awkward inquiries and contradicting inconvenient rumours. The *Times*, in language which has the appearance of being inspired, deprecates wasting time in deploring Russia's activity, when we ought to be turning it to account by imitating her cautious yet determined co-ordination of various means to a single end. "In the Far East there is abundance of room for a long time to come both for Russia and ourselves. It is our business to strengthen our own position, to extend our own markets, and to prepare with as much foresight as we can muster for the changes evidently coming in a not distant future." We are reminded of certain optimistic views enunciated about twelve months ago by the head of the Government. Lord Salisbury bade us console ourselves with the thought that we are equal in the Far East to any competition that may be prepared for us, whether in the way of war or of commerce. The *Times* maintains that this way of looking at the situation is justifiable, provided Englishmen continue to display individually the courage, endurance, enterprise, and resource by which the British Empire has been built up and the State knows how to second, sustain and assist her children by every legitimate means. "Russia is bent upon developing her vast Asiatic Empire. In doing so she must inevitably push eastward to the ocean, and not less inevitably will she obey the secular law of human gravitation towards the South. With treaties or without, by one arrangement or by another, these great movements will go on from year to year and from generation to generation. We may as well accept the fact once for all, allowing details to drop into their proper place, and ceasing to fret unduly about them. If and when our interests are directly assailed, we must resist, if necessary, in arms. Till then our proper and only reply is to attend to our own business and to emulate our forefathers in promoting the progress and consolidation of the Empire." This is all very well, but I am afraid that it will not altogether remove the impression that our interests in the Far East have not been looked after so carefully as they should have been either by Lord Salisbury or his predecessors.

RUSSIA'S NEW COALING STATION.

While the doings of Russia in Remote Asia have attracted and are attracting much attention something has occurred a little nearer home to give rise to some speculation as to the ultimate aims of Russian foreign policy. Three days ago it was announced that a small stretch of coast between Obok and Erythrea had been ceded to Russia by Abyssinia. This announcement which emanates from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* was accompanied with the strange statement that Russia sounded France with regard to the cession of Obok and that the proposal was not favourably received. Russia has as all the world knows long wanted a coaling station in the Red Sea, and she has apparently now got what she required. Mr. John Morley in a speech he made the other evening in distributing prizes at the Battersea Polytechnic observed that we Englishmen never seem to enjoy ourselves so thoroughly as when we are in a panic. The *Cologne Gazette* possibly shares Mr. Morley's views for it has been trying to scare us by drawing a most dreadful picture of the significance of Russia's most recent acquisition. The new coaling station lies nearly opposite Aden. "That fact speaks for itself." It adjoins Obok, a French colony. "This should suffice as a public testimony that Russia and France have come to an agreement for mutual and far-reaching action in Oriental politics." Russia in acquiring this small slice of territory establishes a new Gibraltar and "England's traditional policy" suffers a harder blow than the failure of the Jameson Raid. In the course of the sensational trial that has just ended in Berlin and which has thrown a lurid light on the ways of the secret political police in the Fatherland the much-persecuted Prussian Foreign Minister, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, informed the Court that it was impossible for him to inspire every article on foreign affairs that appeared in the semi-official Press, many of which he had reason to regret. Not being a Bismarkian Baron Marshall probably read the article above referred to with the same feelings that it would have excited here if we were not already familiarised to the *Shadenfreud* of the German papers.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

While the French papers continue to murmur at the inevitable consequences on the decision given last week by the Court of Appeal at Alexandria and fire-eaters like M. Deloncle exhaust all the epithets to be found in "Lettre's Dictionary" in their denunciation of "the robbers of posterity" as one of the Russian journals politely styles us there has been something more than a conventional interchange of compliments between Lord Dufferin's successor and the President, M. Faure. In presenting his credentials Sir Edmund Monson took advantage of the opportunity to express to M. Faure in the name of the Queen the assurance of "her sentiments of friendship for the French nation, as well as of her personal esteem for him who has done so much to justify the happy inspiration of those who have elevated him to the supreme distinction of the State." The new Ambassador continued:—"The Government of the Queen, convinced of the reciprocal disposition of the Government of the Republic, firmly holds to the maintenance and development of the good relations which have so long subsisted between our countries. Our true interests evidently demand the perpetuity of this cordial understanding, which, while conferring on the two nations all the advantages of a frank and loyal intimacy, will at the same time come to their aid in facilitating the accomplishment of the civilizing mission which has been imposed on them by an identical destiny." M. Faure's opening words were equally happy: "The sentiments which you have just expressed in the name of your Sovereign towards France and the President of the Republic have deeply touched me, and I beg you to convey to her Majesty Queen Victoria the expression of my good wishes for her personally and for the long continuance of a reign the brilliancy and duration of which are the legitimate pride of England. There almost seemed an indirect allusion to Egypt in M. Faure's expression of approval with the sentiment that both countries attached importance to the maintenance in their relations of "frankness and of loyal understanding so necessary in the work of civilization and progress which it is the destiny of each of them to pursue in the world," but the President's speech as a whole has given great satisfaction here, the British public finding in his

CORDIAL EXPRESSIONS OF GOOD WILL

evidence as the *Times* puts it of "something deeper than the diplomatic courtesies that befit such an occasion." The tone of the French Press is equally sympathetic. The *Temps* in a leading article entitled "Entente Cordiale" insists that present circumstances lend special importance to the official use of this phrase in the speeches at the Elysee, and expresses the hope that this official demonstration will be ratified by public opinion on both sides of the Channel. The *Temps* thinks that the time is ripe for the ascendency of certain great moral ideas in the consideration of the problems which may henceforth arise between the two countries, for it already appears evident that selfishness would not be a good policy for either.

The *Liberte* also is struck by the fact that the speeches of Tuesday are not the commonplace utterances usual on such occasions, that, indeed, in the language of the new Ambassador "there is the indication of sincere desire to bring about and to maintain the most loyal understanding between the two Governments." Like the *Temps*, it knows of no question of interest to both countries which cannot be honorably settled. The *Liberte* is evidently not disconcerted by the opinion expressed in the *Journal des Debats* by M. Pau Villars, the doyen of the Foreign Correspondents in London, that the people of England have now made up their minds not to retire from Egypt.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER ON THE NATIVE STATES.

At South Place Institute, Finsbury, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary of the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office, lectured before a crowded and attentive audience on the Native States of India. The lecturer commenced by giving some account of the size and position of the Native States, so as to impress upon those present the difficult nature of the task entrusted to the Political Departments of the Indian Government, a task increased by the fact that everything depended on the moral influence of a single British officer. The Political Agent had to deal with rulers who conducted their own internal administration, and he relied not on physical force (or the commands of British laws but on his moral influence. In the past these difficulties were increased by the tumultuous scenes amidst which the ruling dynasties acquired power, some by revolt, some by force, and others by intrigues. When disorder was at its worst the Company stepped in and legitimatised by their protection the *status quo*. There were necessarily many good titles lost in the process, and men who were better able to fight than to govern were obliged to settle down to peaceful administration. Several instances of the origin of the Native States were given, and Mr. Lee-Warner proceeded to illustrate two classes of inevitable difficulties which made it clear that a policy of unconcern and non-intervention would have been fatal to the preservation of the Native States in India. An account of the battles of Maharajpur and Punniar in 1844, and the events which preceded them showed that it would be contrary to the interests of the protected princes if they were allowed to maintain large armies, or if, during a minority, the British power did not take the responsibility for the proper management of their States. As an instance of the administrative co-operation which the British Government must expect from its allies, the history of the suppression of infanticide and of the working of the act of 1870 in Karia and Baroda was explained. Having explained and illustrated the difficulties of welding the States into a combined political system, the lecturer reviewed the obligations imposed on the States in the matters of foreign relations, and of their armies and the military needs of the empire, and he showed that except in certain contingencies their internal administration was left in the hands of the chiefs. The large powers left to the States provoked the inquiry whether their systems at their best differed from the system of British administration. This inquiry was answered by reference to three marked features of native rule, the personal power of the chief, the parsimony of the public expenditure outside the chief's household and personal wants, and the support given to the subjects of the chief who were of his own religion. The British system with its checks ensured better administration, but the personal rule of a Raja, unchecked by legislative assemblies or a free press, superior even to court of law, and full of pomp, appealed to the imagination and to the poetic side of Asiatic nature. In the next place, the parsimony shown in roads, jails, equipment of police, public offices, and generally in public expenditure, coupled with indirect taxes, which were generally farmed out would not be commended in British India, but the interested and influential classes liked the system and the masses had not the knowledge to criticise. The favour shown by Chiefs to their own co-religionists often worked adversely to religious toleration, and pressed hard on native Christians, but it pleased the majority as a rule, and in many case prevents those frequent appeals that legal rights which were the cause of so many riots in British India. In all three particulars, therefore, there were elements of popularity in the native system. From this examination Mr. Lee-Warner passed to a comparison of the

ADVANTAGES

which the Native States derived from the connexion, and those which the British Government secured from the same cause. The Native States got the public peace maintained on their border, railways developed throughout the empire, the seas kept free for commerce, and India's ports improved, they got the Imperial Army maintained, ever ready to protect the country from invasion, and if disturbances were threatened or disputes arose in the Native States, there was a power near them strong enough to settle and a judge disinterested enough to adjudicate. More than this, the economy of their rule was possible because the highly-trained British officer in the service of the Indian Government were always being lent to them to introduce revenue systems, to make bridges or canals, or to re-organise Departments at the trifling cost of their salaries for the term of their employment. The famine codes and rules, regulations, and acts of the British Government were ready for their adaptations or use without charge, and when the Native Chiefs could freely use and borrow all British resources—which represented a large expenditure of intellect, time and money—they could afford to be economical in many directions at the expense of others. The British Government in its turn introduced variety into India, and might one day learn a lesson in administration from the States. Meanwhile it gained by the contrast between the prosperity and intellectual advance of British India and native rules. That the advantages of the combination were largely on the side of the chiefs produced the result that they were loyal and contented, and in the mutiny they proved grateful and valuable bulwarks against the spread of rebellion. They knew well enough that British peace and British protection were incalculable advantages. Mr. Lee Warner then gave an account of Mysore, its prosperous revenues, and various industries, its loyalty and contentment, its well deserved reputation, and what it owed to the British Government, who had not only restored the native Government but had introduced sound administration and lent the State experienced British officials to assist it. In conclusion, he asserted his conviction that British policy had been abundantly vindicated in its successful endeavour to preserve more than 600 Native States, and in devising the gentle bonds of union and control which had been established. He anticipated that public opinion and public interest would insist upon a reasonable advance in their methods of Government, upon the responsibilities of the protected Princes, and upon their duty to promote the material and moral welfare of their subjects. It was unfortunate that the Indian Vernacular Press should try to persuade the Chiefs that they were victims of injustice and plunder. He here read an exract from a Bombay paper. In contrast the lecturer referred to the work done by Mr. Chester MacNaghten as Principal of a Chief's College, and asked whether his life's work in trying to prepare the sons of Chiefs for their high duties, or the repeated declarations of the Viceroys of India, or the actual facts of history were consistent with the false accusations and insinuations of the newspaper which he had just read aloud.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Major J. C. Neild, Commissioner on Charities for New South Wales, delivered a lecture on "Australian Federation" on Tuesday at the Imperial Institute. The lecturer observed that Australian federation was no new thing. For many years it had been the dream and sometimes the nightmare of aspiring politicians. He recapitulated the history of the Federation movement which had its rise 6 or 7 years since at the instance of the late Sir Henry Parkes. Attention was next drawn to the important Convention, composed of leading politicians of Australia, which met in Sydney in 1891, and to the able measure for creating an Australian commonwealth prepared by the Convention a measure, however, destined to be ignored alike by the Parliaments and peoples of the different Colonies. The more recent departure in the form of a Bill to take Federation out of the hands of the Ministries and Legislatures, and place it in the hands of a popular Convention, was next discussed, and the lecturer expressed a doubt as to whether a miscellaneous gathering of amateur politicians was likely to succeed where Australia's ablest men had failed. New Zealand would have nothing to do with the movement, and the great colony of Queensland stood apart, and by doing so, detracted much from the probabilities of success which owing to apathy on the part of the people, and to conflicting interest of a serious character, were far from hopeful. The attempted exclusion by New South Wales and South Australia of coloured races was likely to permanently alienate the sympathy of Queensland which deemed such labour necessary to her great sugar industry and would fear its abolution by a federal Parliament dominated by labour organizations of the Southern Colonies. The fiscal question was a difficulty hard to surmount. New South Wales with an absolute free trade tariff and other Colonies taking everything up to 60 per cent. Without New South Wales, the most numerously populaced and richest Colony, federation was impossible, yet was she prepared to yield up her fiscal policy and accept one she disapproved, and this without gaining any material advantage by way of compensation. The surest and speediest way to secure Australian unity was by a process of gradual development, thus creating the confidence and federal sympathy now non existent.

SIR SOMERS VINE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Executive Council of the Imperial Institute have selected Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N., to be Assistant Secretary in the place of Sir Somers Vine. Sir A. Jephson is known to the public as an able organizer of exhibitions. He was the Secretary of the remarkably successful Naval Exhibition held a few years ago in London, and he has since taken a prominent part in movements calling for the exercise of administrative power. But I cannot help thinking that the Executive Council in choosing Sir A. Jephson were guided mainly by the fact that his special knowledge will be useful in connection with the Marine Exhibition to be held at the Imperial Institute next year. Of course, he may prove to be as good a financier as he is an organizer of shows, and if so the Institute will be fortunate in having secured his services. What is wanted now is a thoroughly good business man of financial ability. In Sir Frederick Abel and Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan the Scientific Departments are now well provided for, and the practical working of the Institute is what requires strengthening. It remains to be seen whether Sir A. Jephson is equal to the difficult task before him. His labours will be increased by the fact that Mr. Claude Johnson, the chief clerk of the Institute, from its commencement, and who has been a sort of Aide-de-Camp to Sir Somers Vine, has also resigned his appointment. I hear complaints about the unnecessary trouble that a Fellow of the Institute has to undergo if he wishes to see one of the officials. Indeed, it is a common saying amongst those who have business at the Imperial Institute that it is *pace* Mr. Linley Sambourne's excellent cartoon in this week's *Punch* much more difficult to obtain access to Sir Frederick Abel than to the Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Sambourne's sketch is entitled, "The Skipper and his Boy." The skipper is Lord Salusbury and his boy Mr. George Curzon shouts out "Look he-yah! you must not speak to the man at the wheel." If any one asks to speak to the Skipper at South Kensington he is taken to a formidable looking book in which he is required to enter the date, the hour, his name in full, his address in full, the name of the official he wishes to see, the nature of the business and so forth. It will not surprise anyone to learn that nobody goes to see an official of the Imperial Institute unless absolutely obliged to do so.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

I happened yesterday to take my lunch at the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street. At the next table to mine sat Prince Ranjitsinhji. The restaurant at the Stores is generally pretty full, but at this time of the year when Christmas purchases have to be made the place is excessively crowded. Prince Ranjitsinhji's appearance caused almost as much excitement as if her Majesty or the Prince of Wales had been present. The waiters in particular were much excited. One of them "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," thinking apparently I was not aware of what distinguished company I was in, remarked to me, "We have got the foreign cricketer here, Sir." I replied, "So I see, but I do not think he would be pleased if he heard himself described as a foreigner and at such a place as this." In this days of School Board education, cheap newspapers, and Indian Members of Parliament it is rather irritating to find even an English waiter under the impression that the people of India are foreigners and not our fellow-subjects. In the cricket field one has not always an opportunity of studying the physiognomies of the players at close quarters, and Prince Ranjitsinghji's portraits in the illustrated papers have hardly done him justice. He has an extremely pleasing expression and looks highly intelligent. If the Liberals of Brighton really are trying to induce him to be their candidate they might go further and fare worse. In this connexion I may refer to an incident that is being discussed in the Temple. I refer to the alleged refusal of an application by Mr. Mullick, a law student, to be permitted to join the Inns of Court Volunteers, on the ground that as a native of India he is ineligible. Mr. Mullick is raising the question as a matter of principle. The ultra-Conservative *Globe* expresses sympathy with Mr. Mullick. "To us," it says, "the exclusion, unless necessary, seems unwise, but it is worth while to take into consideration the fact that Mr. Mullick except he were a Parsee cannot enter a Volunteer Corps in India itself."

SIR TATTON AND LADY SYKES.

It is not often that a man of the position of Sir Tatton Sykes, Baronet of Stedmore, in the County of York, finds it necessary, or, perhaps, I should say desirable, to advertise that he will not be responsible for any debts or engagements his wife may contract "whether purporting to be on my behalf or by my authority or otherwise." Sir Tatton's notification has been extensively advertised and as extensively commented upon. It remains one of a sensational purchase made by Lady Sykes at a sale of race-horses at Newmarket some time ago, a purchase at first repudiated by Sir Tatton. Both he and Lady Sykes visited India a few years ago as the guests of the then Viceroy. Sir Tatton is the elder brother of the well known Mr. Christopher Sykes, the *fidus Achates* of the Prince of Wales, and is advanced in years. He married late in life to his present wife, who was a daughter of the Right Hon. George Bentinck, M.P., and who is much younger than himself.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. H. W. Gulliver, R. (Ben.) E. Ret.; Col. H. L. Nut, Bo.S.C.; Admiral T. H. M. Martin; Rear-Admiral F. Durrant, C.M.G.; Major-Gen. C. J. Fowler, R.E.; Sir E. Y. Henderson; Sir H. C. L. Edwards; Sir H. L. Phillips, K.C.M.G.; M. Rousseau; Lady Crompton.

MEN AND MATTERS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE festive season has many sins of omission and commission to answer for. One of these, let us hope venial faults being the non-appearance of this article upon the proper day. It has been said that journalists like the wicked never cease from troubling and never are at rest, but Christmas is a day looked forward to by the weary scribe with pleasurable anticipation. The most ruthless editor has not the conscience to produce his paper on Boxing day, and so we had a slight respite from the trivial round and common task. All the same the allotted task sooner or later has to be done and so I must get on with my weekly quota of sporting gossip.

***

The Race Committee entered last Saturday upon the second stage of their extra meetings and gave us an afternoon at Mahaluxmi. In anticipation of the approaching holidays the crowd was a poor one and altogether the racing was of a somewhat mediocre quality. The only thing we really learned during the day was that Kawa Kin was a real game little animal and very nearly secured a double. It is astonishing how well some Arabs go when they are pulled out for a second time and Kib on Saturday proved the rule. It was distinctly a popular jockey day as in most instances Shamshuddin Shah and Ebrahim divided the honors between them. We were glad to see Dr. Brazier Creagh back in the pigskin again and feel sure that during his absence from India his right hand has not forgotten its cunning and that we shall hope to often see him sport silk in the near future.

***

There was one great blot upon the escutcheon of Saturday which marred the harmony of the whole meeting. I allude of course to the Colonials in which three out of five starters were objected to on the score of carrying wrong weight. The race was eventually awarded to Captain Heneage's Napoleon, while Lolah the country bred mare whose inclusion in the race caused the shifting of the scale and who walked in absolutely last was given second place. This may be legitimate racing according to the rules and Calendar but as the bird said to the cruel boy it is death to the general public.

***

What is everybody's business is as we know nobody's business, but surely there ought to be some means by which such a fiasco could be prevented. When such keen players of the game as Shamshuddin Shah and Mr. S. A. W. are put in the cart it must be time for the W. I. T. C. to see if they cannot frame some rules which would make in the future such a thing impossible.

***

I am fully aware that there is a rule which distinctly say "owners will be responsible for the weight," but here we have five owners running horses and only two carrying the correct weight. The public were naturally furious and all said and done the public in their way support the noble game in no small degree and their convenience to say nothing of their purses should be consulted. The bookies of course were all there, and it is such things as these which are fortunately rare that cause the knights of the pencil to rejoice.

***

Another hard bit of lines is that Aga S. Shah exposed the form of his smart little English filly Sampler and reaped no benefit from the said exposure. The same might be said of Jolly Boat but in a less degree as the walor gelding has already potformed in public in Bombay. Taken for all in all it was a great pity and let us hope that we shall not see a similar fiasco during the coming season.

***

The flat-season of Racing in England is now over and the home papers of a sporting type are simply crammed with statistics of sorts. I do not intend to fall into the same error and so will only just give you the name of the two leading winning owners the winning sires and the winning jockeys of the season.

***

Mr. Leopold Rothschild is pounds(several thousand pounds) a head of the Heir Apparent and tops the list with having banked this season the formidable sum of £46,000 odd while H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with the help of Persimmon and Thais stands second with 26,819 to his credit. As with the owners so with the Sires St. Frusquin and Persimmon have tended largely to swell the total of St. Simon and this noted Sire tops the record with nearly sixty thousand pound to his account beating Serf by some forty thousand odd. This is a truly magnificent and remarkable margin and the annals of '96 will always be remembered by turfites by the abnormal success of the sons of St. Simon.

***

Poor Tommy Loates has owing to his continued bad luck and the two serious accidents which he encountered at the end of the season been dispossessed by Mornie Cannon from being the premier jockey of the years the figures stand :

	Mounts.	Wins
M Cannon	722	164
T Loates	636	156

Up to Liverpool they were neck and neck in the race.

***

The hounds at Santa Cruz have been giving us good sport, but I regret to say that they shew strong signs of increasing wildness. It is perfectly impossible for Mr. Stewart and Bell to control them double handed or rather single handed as it is too much to expect of good old Bell that he should always be in the first flight. I do not know if we are above taking a hint from similar establishments in England but over there in all the hunts I have known here are certain personages called whips whose duty it is to look after the hounds while afield and put them to the M. F. H. when required. It is I know an invidious position, and there are many who would not accept it; still there are many keen sportsmen who would I am sure be only too glad to lend a hand or a whip if asked to do so. In selecting a whip or whips for heavens sake don't choose him for his voice or he will always be singing about the place and doing more harm than good. We can safely leave all the harmony to the well known basso profund of the M. F. H. Certainly the whole duty of the whip in Salsette would be to prevent the hounds running riot and to keep up with them and to be on hand when wanted at a check or other difficulty. This is a long preachment, but I am convinced that the M. F. H. will be d'accord with the writer and that if help were willingly offered him he would only too gladly accept it. The sportsmen chosen must however be persons whose authority must be recognised, and if they can only stop the overriding of scent and hounds which I saw the other day, much good will have been accomplished. I meant to have told you of the sport, but I got on to a grievance and Pegasus bolted. Suffice it to say that on Sunday last and Thursday the hounds shewed real good sport; especially on the latter day when we had two clipping runs over 35 minutes duration.

***

The craze for cycling is steadily increasing in Bombay, and young men and maidens, old men and matrons are to be seen on the mad wheel. When are we going to have our cycle track? My spirits went up the other day when I saw a steam roller on the Oval, but it was, it seemed, only to obliterate the holes made by cattle and not for the purpose of levelling a cycle track. Where are our Progressives? don't let them sleep too long after the holidays, but rouse them to be up and doing. I saw a couple of men on a tandem the other day; it is the first I have seen in Bombay. By the by, our Volunteer Cycling Club is going ahead and, I hope their Xmas run to Lanouli was a success, but I have heard no particulars. Now then other clubs, societies, sets, cliques and combinations why don't you all organize such runs or, at any rate, more evening rambles during the monsoon.

***

Cycling in Australia seems to be as much a rage as in other parts of the world. Lately in Melbourne a constable had to be told off to a certain junction of streets to control the bike traffic alone, and over a thousand machines are reported to have passed his corner between 6 a.m. and 10-30 a.m.

***

Here is an extract which will interest my Cycling friends :—"The Yankees, ever to the fore in the shape of inventions, have brought out a new cycle lamp which is likely to cause quite a sensation. The light is a powerful incandescent one, and so strong that a newspaper can be read thereby at a distance of 70ft. away. There is no cumbersome battery to carry, and the total weight is under 1lb. The old bugbear of re-charging has been overcome, a fresh charge being obtained by means of a small chemical pellet, easily carried in the pockets, which, on being put in the well of the lamp, generates enough electricity to light up for six hours."

***

Now my dear friends I regret exceedingly that my article was not in time to wish you all a very Merry Christmas, but I am able from my heart to hope that you will all enjoy Many Happy New Years for many years to come. I hand you on the following motto from a Xmas card I received.

Be no laggard in good fun
Lead the laughter everywhere
Drowsy dreams make quickly run
Give the go-by to dull care.

SIGNEX.

NEWS FROM MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on Thursday says :—The Viceroy, as you are aware, has come and gone. His visit has been productive of one good result: viz, the Holkar's Troops got a change of a bran new uniform after 8 years. The Viceregal functions commenced at Indore properly on the 2nd inst. with a Durbar where all the chiefs from the Central India States were present, then in the afternoon with a visit to H. H. the Holkar at his new palace in the city which was a very grand function and followed by a Dinner at the Lal Baug where covers were laid for 130, including all officers from Mhow Garrison, for whom special train was kept. The speeches at the dinner have already appeared in your paper. This was followed by an excellent display of fireworks, got specially out from Brocks' (Crystal Palace) and the guests for Mhow left in a special at 11-30. The dinner was considered by a few present, there as not up to mark considering the prices paid for it (Rs. 50 per plate exeluding wines). Some of the members of the Viceroy's staff took the opportunity of visiting the historical ruins of Mandu. The Viceroy was very much pleased at the excellent arrangements made for his accommodation by the Residency authorities, and left on the morning, on their way to Ujjain, on the 5th instant.

The Mhow races came off on the 17th instant. A capital card of Sports was provided the Patrons being Major General Nicolson, C.B., Comdg. M. D.; H. H. The Mahrajah Holkar and H. H. TheMahrajah Dhar.

Stewards :—Col. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., R.H.A., Lt. Col. Irwin, 20th Hussars. Major Briggs, Royal Fusiliers, Captain Edwards, D.A. A.G. and Mr. Carr, Royal Fusiliers.

Judge :—Col. Stokes, A.A.G.

Clerk of Scales :—Surg. Maj. Kirkpatrick.

Started :—Captain Stannus.

Hon. Secy :—Capt. G. Edwards, 20th Hussars.

The racing was very good on both days (17th and 19th) and as the results are already telegraphed to you. No further report is necessary. The fields were very good; the starting excellent and no objections were ever raised. The second day's sports were excellent. For the first race Galloway Handicap Rs. 199, three started, Mr. Annesley's Sultan, (Mr. Carr) being favourite, beating Fareed II and Gallifet easily. He started at 4; 1 on the totalisator paying 15 Rupees for 10. The second race "Novice stakes" produced a field of five Rs. 199 distance 4 furlong, for all alloways 13·3 and under, who have never won a race Value Rs. 50 prior to the meeting. W. I.

Maj Whatman's b a g Meteor (Capt Edwards)	1
Mr James's b a p Robin (Owner)	2
Mr Carr's ch a p Fusee (Mr Mallock)	3

Also ran Capt. Elkington's Dougal (Owner) and Mr Herbert's Ajax (Mr. Waterfield)

Winner started.. Tatalisator paid even money.

THIRD RACE.—English and Waler Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs, Rs. 199.

Capt Edward's b w g Waterloo (Owner)	1
Col Irwins' b e g Jock Scott (Owner)	2
Mr Trevor's b w g Wellington Owner	0

Also ran Col. Wodehouse's Nubian (Carr) Capt. Elkingtons' Guildford (Owner) Mr. Bailey's Dainty (James).

Winner started 2:1, Totalisator paid 17 Rs. for 10.

FOURTH RACE.—Arab and C. B. handicap. Distance 1 mile Rs. 199,

Maj Briggs ch ch g General (Capt Edwards)	1
Maj Whatman's ch a b Warry (James)	2
Capt Edward's ch ch m Elmvera (Owner)	0

Also ran Mr. Normans' Darbor, Waterloo Mr. Mallock's Pattiala (Owner Col. Wodehouses' Merrily (Capt. Elkington)

Winner started 3:1 on. Tatalisator paid even money.

FIFTH RACE.—The Stiffun Stakes.

1 mile, Rs. 99, selling race for all galloways 13·3 and under, Arabs 13·3 to carry 11·7, CB's 11·, others 12·7 W.I.

Capt Stannus' br ch g Brownhill (Owner)	1
Capt Elkingtons' b a p Dougal (Owner)	2
Col Wodehouse's ch a p Marchir (Carr)	3

Also ran Captain Wilkinson's Lotus flower.

Winner started 2:1, Totalisator paid Rs. 12.

SIXTH RACE.—Mhow Handicap, 4 furlongs, Rs. 199.

Mr Walker's b a p Crisis list (Owner)	1
Mr Williams's b a g Taffy	Dead
Mr Prideaux's b d ch m 10·3 Notto	Heat

Also ran Captain Elkington's ch a p Madeira. Mr. Trevor's Rodesia, Mr. James g a g Gossoon.

No betting.

No time kept for any of the races. The events were all started off in good time and there was no hitch.

The Polo Tournament takes place on 18th January next, and it is proposed to give a Bachelors' Fancy Dress Ball during the week.

Among other items, the 3rd Bo L I left for Satara on the 7th instant, and the 4th Rifles arrived from Poona on Sunday last. Major Fowell, R.A., on promotion has proceeded to Bombay to command troops by trooper "Victoria" leading to day. Veterinary Major Powell is posted to Mhow; Veterinary Major Evans on temporary, sick list; and Veterinary Lieutenant Farmer from Mhow to Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Neemuch.

The Inspector General of Artillery in India (General Lewes, C.B.) will inspect the Batteries at Mhow, from 1st to 5th March 1897, at Neemuch, from 5th to 8th March.

The 36th Field Battery, at Neemuch, will practise the annual field firing, at Bhilwara, in February next, with the 27th F. B., from Nusserabad.

The weather here is very cold. Temperature 48° at 6 a.m., 64° at 10 a.m., and 82° at 4 p.m. Wish you and your readers a Happy Xmas and merry New Year.

Programme of the Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Bhopal, Narsingarh and Gwalior in the month of January 1897 :—

1st January 1897.—Leave Indore by the 8-40 p.m. train for Bhopal via Ujjain.

2nd January 1897.—Arrive at Bhopal.

3rd and 4th January 1897.—Halt at Bhopal.

5th January 1897.—Bhopal to Narsingarh.

6th January 1897.—Halt at Narsingarh.

7th January 1897.—Narsingarh to Bhopal.

8th January 1897.—Halt at Bhopal, leaving Bhopal by night train mail (19-21) for Gwalior arriving Gwalior on the morning of the 9th.

9th to 15th January.—Halt at Gwalior, leaving Gwalior for Indore via Bhopal and Ujjain on the evening of the 15th by mail train (19-55).

16th January 1897.—Arrive Indore at 8-5 p.m.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE Taylor—Carrington Company presented the musical comedy-drama 'My Sweetheart' on Boxing Night, and scored a most pronounced success. At the rise of the curtain the fun commenced, and for two hours and a half Miss Carrington, Mr. Taylor, and their excellent company kept the audience both amused and interested. Miss Ella Carrington has evidently made a special study of Jina, for it is a performance absolutely without fault, and the songs incidental to the play were rendered by Miss Carrington in such a way as to win loud demonstrations of approval. Mr. Charlie Taylor as Jony was thoroughly at home, and his quaint humor and easy handling of the Deitcher dialect made his performance a perfect success. During the evening Mr. Taylor sang several songs with great effect, and the duets rendered by him and Miss Carrington were remarkably effective. Miss Annie Lyons made an excellent shrew and Miss Violet Knight looked pretty as Jony's play fellow. The Dudley Harcourt of Mr. Percy Clifton and Mr. Stanley as Joe Shotwell did well. The other characters played by Messrs. Clive, Montague, Preston, and Paget were well rendered. It would be unfair to close this notice with giving a full measure of praise to Miss Gladys Grand who acted the character of Miss Fleeter to the life. To-night there will be another change of bill, Arrah-Na-Pogue being the drawing cards. It is one of Boucicautt's best dramas, and gives scope for plenty of scenic display.

IN an interview in the *Idler*, Phil May tells of a funny experience he had on his return from his tour round the world for the *Graphic*. "When I came back I hastened to the office, and imagine my gratification when I saw everywhere resplendent banners bearing the inscription in large letters 'Welcome to may.' I tell you I was elated. 'This is indeed fame,' I thought, and when I got to the *Graphic* office there was another inscription with flowers and all the rest of it, 'Welcome to M. and G.' The G. worried me a bit, but then the name of the man who went with me to do the letterpress commenced with G. I told the editor of my gratification. 'Why, you idiot, you egotistical egregious idiot,' he remarked, politely, 'it's nothing to do with a low artist fellow like you. It's the marriage of Prince George and Princess May!'" One cannot but believe in these stories, sagely remarked his interviewer, when Mr. May tells them.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE following are the returns for the forty-eight hours, ending at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THURSDAY—FRIDAY.—DEC. 24 and 25.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
A Ward (Fortland Colaba)	3	4
B Ward (Mandvie)	3	3
C Ward (Dhobie Talao and Bholeshwar	15	11
D Ward (Girgaum and Falkland Road)	5	0
E Ward (Byculla Kamatipura and) Mazagon	14	23
F Ward (Parel and Matoonga)	1	2
G Ward (Mahim and Worlee)	5	3
Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
Parsee Hospital	0	0
European General Hospital	0	0
Jain Hospital	0	0
Total	46	49

FRIDAY—SATURDAY.—DEC. 25 and 26.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
A—Ward (Fort and Colaba)	5	2
B—Ward (Mandvi)	8	5
C—Ward (Dhobee Talco and Bholeshwar)	10	6
D—Ward (Girgaum and Falkland Road)	10	5
E—Ward (Byculla, Kamatipura and Mazagon)	23	20
F—Ward (Parel and Matoonga)	6	5
G—Ward (Mahim and Worli	3	3
Arthur Road Hospital	0	6
Parsee Hospital	0	0
European General Hospital	0	0
Jain Hospital	0	1
Total	65	53

The total number of cases up to date are 2,100, out of which 1,494 have proved fatal.

A meeting of Mahomedans of all denominations is to be held at 3-30 p.m., to-day, at Moozafersbad Hall, Grant Road, to consider what measures should be adopted on behalf of the Mahomedan community in the present condition of Bombay, and to consider the question of the erection of a special fever hospital for the accomodation of Mahomedans suffering from the bubonic fever.

Pandit Swaroopdas wires to us from Shikarpur :—I undertake to free Bombay of its plague if goat flesh, fish and liquor is supplied tome for sacrificial purposes in quantities sufficient to equal her approximately a day's consumption in Bombay. We further condition is that no slaughter of larger animals should take place on the day the sacrifice is offered. I am ready to leave for Bombay on intimation. I require neither remuneration nor travelling expenses.

A peculiar feature of the bubonic fever has now come to light. Three patients, who came on Saturday last under the treatment of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, of Ague-Mixture fame, had buboes in the middle of their foreheads.

The disease is making alarming progress among the Parsees residing in the northern part of the Fort. From Old Modykhana it has now spread to Bazar Gate Street and Parsee Bazar Street, and has caused a panic among the residents of Old Police Court Lane and Koli Wada, a filthy narrow cross lane in Bomanjee Street, immediately behind Gunbow Street. In the last-named lane, the residents of which have been much alarmed, the disease attacked three Parsees on Saturday. The filthy condition of the locality demands the immediate attention of the municipal authorities.

THE PROPOSED SEGREGATION CAMP.

It is stated that, under the advice of the Health Officer, the Municipal Commissioner has resolved not to utilise the vast compound of Government House, Parel, for the purpose of erecting special quarters for residents of infected houses in the city. In the opinion of the Health Officer, the Government House compound, which lies between two congested and ill-drained suburbs, is ill suited for a large health-camp. The Municipal Commissioner communicated this view to the deputation of Dr. N. N. Katrak's Committee, who have since been looking out for a more eligible site for the proposed encampment. Some of the members of the deputation, including Mr. G. Cotton, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Govindji Thackersey Mooljee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and K. N. Kabrajee, went on Friday evening last on a tour of discovery round Parel and its neighbourhood, with a view to select a suitable site. After a rather close inspection, they decided upon a plot of land opposite the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and adjoining the Victoria Gardens; another plot of land on the Ferguson Road; a third plot of Municipal ground at Agripada; another piece of land at Parbhadevi, belonging to Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee; and a fifth piece of land at Worli Hill belonging to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy; as eligible sites for health-camps. After the Committee have finally selected one out of these five pieces of land, Mr. Cotton will communicate to the Municipal Commissioner the result of their decision.

THE CONTINUED UNHEALTHINESS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being greatly interested in the health of the city, permit me to offer a few suggestions, to mitigate its present condition :—(*a*) To constitute the Members of the Municipal Corporation into a Town Council of say 24 Councillors—12 European and 12 Native, with General Gatacre, as President, and give them full power to deal with all matters relating to the City. Their meetings to be held once a week or oftener when necessary and each Councillor to receive 2 gold mohurs for every attendance thereat. (*b*) Each Councillor to visit his ward, at least once a week, and report its state, failure to do this, to entail forfeiture of fee. (*c*) The Health and Drainage Departments to be doubled—one European Superintendent to be placed over every hundred workmen or sweepers. (*d*) Power to be granted to fully qualified medical men of each race to enter and make clean such dwelling houses as are considered insanitary. If care be taken to have doctors for the different castes no objection on the score of religious or caste susceptibilities could be raised. (*e*) Before any drain can be opened to be cleaned due notice be given to residents in the neighbourhood of their intention, that they may keep clear of the same. (*f*) All town sweepings to be burned in each ward, as far as possible. (*g*) House connections to be dispensed with, as they are disseminators of disease throughout the dwelling houses to which they are attached. They are not suited for a country like India. (*h*) If the out-let to the Drainage system could be made at Colaba—well out to Sea—it would be very satisfactory.

For some time to come our Religious Instructors—European and Native—and the chief men in each community should earnestly preach the *doctrine of cleanliness*, amongst their respective casts, all over India. In the person and dwellings—plenty of pure water and carbolic soap for the former and lime and tar for the latter, with as much light and air as can be given. Then we shall have one of the finest countries that the sun shines on! and before long we shall look on this sad affliction as a blessing in disguise if it only accomplishes the cleansing of the cities of the Empire. If the foregoing were carried out, I believe ere long we should notice a marked improvement in the health of the town. Immediate and decided action is however absolutely necessary, else we may continue to drift into a more serious state of matters; and Bombay being the "Gate of India" it behoves the powers that be to see to it, and put the city in order, without further delay. The homeward passenger season is looming in the near future, and unless some change for the better takes place in the health of the City, passengers landing at Continental ports from Bombay, will doubtless undergo pains and penalties of quarantine to a rigorous extent.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Christmas Day.

OPIUM AS A CURATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps it will interest the people concerned to know that opium proves effective in curing an attack of bubonic fever. Two cases of this fell disease, which occurred at the village of Patri in Cutch were treated by the swellings being covered by pieces of cloth soaked in opium and kept constantly wet by water dropped over them from time to time. This effectively checked the swellings and both the cases were successfully cured.—Yours, &c.

MOTILAL LALBHAI.

BHUJ, DEC. 23.

QUARANTINE IN FRENCH PORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your article of 24th instant, allow me to inform you that the s. s. Natal, the only steamer of my company which arrived at Marseilles from Bombay in the course of last month, had no case of bubonic fever on board, and obtained her "libre pratique" without the slightest difficulty, as have done all our steamers from Bombay since the appearence of the bubonic fever here. Allow me further on this occasion to remind you of the new sanitary police rules enforced in France since the 4th January last, which the French Consul communicated as soon as the bubonic fever was known here. They are given in the enclosed cuttting from your paper of 15th October last, which I should feel obliged by your publishing again. Thanking you in anticipation for your courtsey in affording room for these lines in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

T ROMSAY,
Act. Agent.

REGULATIONS AT FRENCH PORTS.

The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has forwarded us the following letter for publication :—

The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay :—

DEAR SIR,—Under date 4th January last, the Government of the French Republic published new General Regulations of Maritime Health Police which, while maintaining the precautions of observation which were judged necessary to avoid the introduction of contagious diseases, sensibly diminishes the difficulties of the quarantine which were previously imposed on ships (coming from contaminated region or rigions reported to be contaminated. According to the new regulations of Sanitary Police, actual quarantine is no longer imposed on ships which arrive at French Ports even with a non-clean Bill of Health except in cases (which are rather rare) of death resulting from infectious diseases occuring on board less than seven days before arrival, if the disease is cholera, and less than nine days before arrival if the disease is plague or yellow fever (see regulations 55 and 60 of the Regulations applied to ships furnished with non-clean Bills of Health and classified as indemnified, suspected, or infected).

It has struck me that under existing circumstances it would be useful for the Chamber of Commerce to be acquainted with the provisions of these new Regulations, and I have the honor to send you a copy for the Library of the Chamber. I also hope that the disease which has been observed in Bombay will continue to decrease, and that the rigorous regulations which have been imposed almost everywhere on arrivals from this port will not be maintained.—Accept, &c.,

J. PILINSKI,
French Consul, Bombay.

THE DAY OF PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest your correspondent 'B.P.' to learn that I did not attend the Cathedral or any other plague service, and that I have not yet felt the "efficacy of prayer" in the manner he is kind enough to hope I have. In the present crisis I have more faith in the "efficacy of lime-wash, and there is another cleanser to which I would invite his attention and to which, for the want of a better name, I will apply the term of brain-wash. The drains of this city may well be left to the care of the Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, but the brains of the citizens should receive attention at the hands of their spiritual and intellectual advisers, and to these gentlemen I would say, pray by all means but pray that the minds of your flock may be cleansed from ignorance and superstition and see that they are so cleansed, but as a first step see also that your own are clean in this respect. Introduce, in fact, a religion of cleanliness and common-sense. It may or may not be a fact, as 'B. P.' states, that "the invocation of Divine aid alone has brought on good results in times of sickness and distres," but the age of miracles has past and there is no reason to believe that we are to be treated to one now. The ruler of the Universe has ordained certain natural laws, the non-observance of which entails sickness and death, and it is paying but a poor compliment to his infinite wisdom and even to our own, paltry intelligence, when we puny mortals ask or expect him to suspend the operation of these laws for our special benefit—Let the clergy teach the people, *as a part of their religion*, to observe the elementary laws of sanitary science, and if necessary, start Hygienic Societies throughout the length and breadth of the land for this special purpose. The public will then feel that the clergy are truly serving a useful purpose in state and society."—Yours, &c.

COMMONSENSE.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The general committee of the bubonic fever appointed a sub-committee to confer with Municipal Commissioner, regarding the sheds to be erected for segregating inmates of houses affected with the plague. This sub-committee consists of gentlemen, some of whom have already left or are leaving Bombay, for their native places, or for the Congress. Others are mere ornamental members who are scarcely able to open their lips. There are a few gentlemen, on whom, therefore, the whole burden falls. But as they are exactly not in touch with the feeling and wishes of the masses of the people, they cannot render much aid to the Municipal Commissioner in this matter. It is therefore no wonder that a week has actually passed, in this time of danger, without any progress in this direction. As time is the essence, few additional working and influencial gentlemen should be added to the sub-committee, so that the Municipal Commissioner may count upon active co-operation, with a view to secure accommodation immediately both for the affected and their relations. The meeting called through printed cards, by Mr. Tribhovandass Mangaldas yesterday afternoon, at his residence, proved to be a failure, the attendance at the said meeting, I understand, was barely of four or five gantlemen. The Secretary of Gunpati Mela &c., and other men connected therewith should be invited to join sub-committee and its deliberations. Government members and old *Shethias* have hardly much influence, as they are not recognised leaders of the population en masse, at the latter end of nineteenth century.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 26. N. P. M.

THE PLAGUE IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Friday, the 25th instant, our venerated and sympathetic Mr. Anandrao Talcherkar appeals to the demesne class, which mostly consists of the East Indians, to lay open their fields for poor and destitute people of Bandora. His appeal is a very opportune one. It is really consoling at this critical juncture to see Mr. Talcherkar taking his pen in waking up the well-to-do to give shelter to the poor in their fields. Mr. Talcherkar is one of the members of the Bandora Municipality, and as such, he always evinces a deep interest in sanitary measures. We hope to see many Talcherkars in our Bandora Municipality. We also hope to see that the East Indians and other large owners of landed property will give a ready response to Mr. Talcherkar's appeal.—Yours, &c.,

Colwad, Dec. 26. F.

THE OUTBREAK AT KARACHI.

Special general meeting of the Karachi Municipal Corporation was held on Monday last when the letter of Dr. Kaka, the Health Officer, in connection with certain powers which the Municipality ought to have to combat the disease of bubonic fever, now prevaling in the town here, was considered, as also the resolution of the Managing Committee sanctioning certain measures being taken and expenditure being incurred in connection with the adoption of certain precautionary measures to avoid the threatened outbreak of bubonic fever in the town, was brought up for confirmation. Dr. Kaka, who on being asked by the President to explain the situation, stated that from the 10th to the 16th instant he examined five suspected cases closely resembling bubonic fever, and again on Saturday last a case occurred in a house situated in Rampart Row, which was examined by the Civil Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer, and they were of opinion that it was a case of bubonic fever, and as a Medical Board had officially declared the disease prevailing in the town as the true bubonic plague, it was essentially necessary that effective measures should be taken by the Municipality to stamp out the disease. He suggested four proposals for carrying out the object in view. Firstly, there should be segregation of plague patients; secondly, it should be made compulsory that all cases of sickness should be notified; thirdly, that Municipal officials should have the power of entering at any time, without notice, houses where suspicious cases are reported; and lastly, he should have the authority to disinfect and limewash houses in which cases of bubonic fever occur, without any notice to the owner. It was then proposed and carried that the Managing Committee be authorized to meet any expenditure in connection with the precautionary measures to check the disease.

DON'T buy your bicycle yet exclaims a contemporary, but wait for Mr. Hooley, who promises a new one shortly, that shall weigh no more than 11 lb., carry a man of 16 stone and cost less than any yet invented. Mr. Hooley is the gentleman who bought up Bovril the other day and resold it within a few days at a profit of half a million, so he may be taken on trust as regards the coming bicycle.

THE HYDE

MR. TEMPL

(FROM OU

MR. ARTHUR NA
Henry S. King and C
yesterday, before Mr. A
Resident, at the Reside
charge preferred against
the 6th December, with h
done such acts as to cause
Edith Whittaker, in attem
Mr. H. W. Forbes, pleader,
Superintendent, Residency P
secute. Mr. Edgelow, Solicito
Battenberg and Ramchandra
accused.

On the Court assembling, the
Dr. Heber was present. Mr.
and replied that Dr. Heber was no
court as he had written to Colonel
the previous night to protect him
attack, on his life, and he (Mr. E
formed this morning that Dr. Heber
treme nervous excitement during the
not think Dr. Heber was in a position
reminded the court how singular Dr.
ner in the witness-box had been.

Mr. Forbes said he was instructed to
application for a remand as the case wa
ripe, and for certain weighty reasons he h
that bail should be refused. Mr. Templeton
cused of a non-bailable offence under sec.
Code, and although that fact he admitted,
of itself necessarily imply that he should be r
ed in custody as the court was empowered to
even such a person on bail unless there ap
reason to believe that he was guilty of the o
imputed to him. In the present case, so far a
evidence taken before this court and at the inq
went, such reason undoubtedly existed. He wo
not go so far as to say that the evidence hithe
recorded was absolutely incompatible with t
innocence of the accused, and there was nothi
either in his instructions or his personal feelings t
prevent him from expressing a sincere hope that
they may ultimately turn out to be so. But what
he insisted upon was that so far as they had gone
there appeared a chain of circumstances which did
undoubtedly raise a strong suspicion of the compli-
city of the accused in the very sad occurrences which
eventuated in Mrs. Whittaker's death. He reminded
the court that it was not confined to the testimony
sworn before him in forming his opinion as to
whether there did or did not exist ground for
refusing to enlarge an accused on bail during
remand, and that for this purpose was bound to take
into consideration any other available material and
in particular the evidence given during the magis-
terial investigation into the cause of the lady's death,
and for that purpose this evidence had been put in.
In support of this contention two cases in I. L. R. VI.
Madras, were quoted in one of which it had been
held that when an accused person is first brought
before a magistrate and a remand is required by the
prosecution, it is ordinarily sufficient to show by
the evidence of a police officer that he has reason to
believe that further evidence will be forthcoming.
Such evidence Mr. Crawford was prepared to
give. The fear, however, was that the further
inquiry would be seriously hampered if the
accused was not detained in custody. The further
police investigation would have to be prosecuted by
the Nizam's police, and they had already been obs-
tructed in their efforts by the accused as indeed had
Mr. Crawford himself been. It was only fair too,
that this court should afford every facility to the
Hyderabad officials so that they might prosecute their
enquiries unhampered. One of these was
the chief of them indeed would be to remand
the accused in custody for a short period, and there
existed, as he had already said, ample reason to
refuse bail. If the circumstances already deposed to
both before Mr. Joshi in this court were true, and
for the purposes of the present application they must
be taken to be true, then the facts as bear upon the
accused are that Mrs. Whittaker declared herself
pregnant and that her pregnancy was due to Mr.
Templeton. She further admitted that she had been
taking drugs to produce an abortion and had even
asked Dr. Heber's aid to that end. Subsequently, if we
are to trust Dr. Heber's account of the conversation
he had with the accused, there can be no reasonable
doubt that the latter was aware of Mrs. Whittaker's
condition even if he did not then directly admit that
it was due to him. Then comes the most damaging
fact of all that although Mrs. Whittaker had a mis-
carriage within a few hours of Dr. Heber's visit
on the 11th December, the foetus was not to be found
in fact, it had been made away with. Could it
reasonably be supposed that such a thing could take
place without those in attendance upon her being
aware of the fact—and then there was the con-
versation between Dr. Heber and the accused on the
occasion of the visit when the former remarked :—It
has passed away, it will not trouble her any
more." Can anyone who has in his mind the previ-
ous conversation between them, have any doubt as
to Dr. Templeton's perfect understanding as to
what the 'it' was, and as to what the Doctor was
referring? Lastly we have to consider the conspi-
racy of silence and the attempt to deceive Dr. Lawrie
as to the real cause of the tetanus from which this
unfortunate lady died. Yet in spite of all this, the
accused during the inquest denied all knowledge of
Mrs. Whittaker's pregnancy or of her abortion—nay,
in face of all the evidence to the contrary, he still
denies an abortion. This Mr. Forbes contended
formed a chain of circumstances which undoubtedly
raised at least a very strong suspicions of the guilt
of the accused, and such as more than justified the
application of the Crown for a remand in custody.

The court drew Mr. Forbes' attention to section
344, Criminal Procedure Code, with reference to his
arguments.

Mr. Forbes continuing maintained that in the in-
terests of justice bail should be refused, and further
enquiries be permitted to be carried on by the Moglai
Police at once; God help the witnesses if they fall
into the hands of the Moglai Police.

In opposing the application for a remand Mr.
Edgelow said that it was made before further evid-
ence was recorded. At the last hearing the Court
felt that there was no ground for remanding the
accused in custody, and since then the case had been
carried no further. He did not think a European
Gentleman like Mr. Templeton should be handed
over to the custody of the British Police while all his
servants and people about his house were left to
the tender mercies of the Moglai Police. He has had
some experience of Hyderabad himself, and could
quite imagine the treatment the unfortunate ser-
vants would meet with from the Moglai Police.
The Moglai Police had already been to Mr.
Templeton's house, and had insisted upon tak-
ing away his servants to take down their evi-
dence, but the accused objected to their doing
so, and offered to let the Police examine them
in a room by themselves, which offer they declined.
If his instructions were correct, there was a strong
political element behind in this case, and there were
others both before and behind who ought to exchange
places with the accused whom Mr. Crawford
now actually sought to lock up. The accused had
no intention of running away, and he thought it
would be a very great hardship if this European
gentleman were to be remanded in police custody;
he accordingly hoped the magistrate would permit
him to eat his Xmas dinner in peace. In reply to an
enquiry from the court as to whether he had any obs-
ervations or objections to make in connection with
the court of inquest proceedings being used in the
present case, Mr. Edgelow said he had previously
applied for a sufficient adjournment to enable him to
bring counsel down to deal with these legal points.
He hated Police courts himself, and avoided as much
as possible having anything to do with them: he was
certainly not prepared to argue the law points now
as he had only received a copy of the proceedings in
question shortly before he left for the court and had
not time to do more than glance at them.

Mr. Battenberg complained that the Moglai
Police had already attempted to tamper with some
of the witnesses, and that Mr. Templeton's sweeper-
woman had been beaten by a policemen for refusing
to state what he desired her to say. Her injuries
had been examined by two medical practitioners
who had certified accordingly. It appeared to him
that all the prosecution desired was to get the accused
locked-up, so as to facilitate their enquiries from his
servants, to get at them and to tamper with them.
The application for remand in custody, should in the
interests of justice, he thought, be disallowed.

The court then proceeded to hear evidence.

The first witness called was Surgeon Captain
Symons, who deposed :—I assisted at the *post
mortem* on the body of late Mrs. Whittaker. From
the appearances the probability was that there had
been an abortion.

The Court :—Could you ascribe these appearances
to any other cause but abortion?

Witness :—No, the cause of her death was due to
blood poisoning. I formed an opinion as to what
gave rise to the blood-poisoning. I could not form
any opinion as to what the cause of the abortion was.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The Court :—What opinion would you form if you
heard that such things had occurred to a lady?

Witness :—That a miscarriage had occurred.

Q.—Is miscarriage generally attended with so
much hemor

...in the ...rupees by ...bank rate is ...has just been ...emands for the ...ccountable for

...Lahore? Cathedral ...tigan, daughter of ...d Captain H. R. ...ers. The Bishop of ...i. Warlow officiated. ...ers, was the best man, ...Misses Higgins, Stogdon, ...r children, with a page ... team of Royal Artillery ...s conveyed the bride to Sir ...ouse where a banquet was ...numerous guests, who were ...Rattigan. Among the guests ... the Misses Fitzpatrick, Major- ...Wolseley, the Bishop and Miss ...s Roe, Reid and Chatterjee, ...on, Mr. Hurry, Surgeon-Colonel ...l and Mrs. Higgins, Colonel and ...olonel and Mrs. Coats, Colonel and ...ury, Major and Mrs. Borrodaile, ..., Mr. and Mrs. Stogdon, Colonel Sir ...d Lady Broomhead, Colonel and Mrs. ...olonel and Mrs. and Miss Kelly, ...jor Coates, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. ...Mr. and Mrs. Alwyne Turner, Mr. and ... the Misses Beresford. Sir Dennis Fitz- ...proposed the health of the young couple ...was drunk with enthusiasm. Captain Brander ...l. Awaiting the departure of the happpy ...e the guests walked round and inspected the ...y beautiful wedding presents. The bride and ...legroom departed amidst showers of rice and ...es, and were again driven off by the gunner ...am. The bridesmaids wore gold cross axe brooches, ...he gift of the bridegroom.

THERE seems to have been a mistake in saying that the Lowarai Pass was closed for traffic on account of the recent snow. A party of officers from Drosh went to the top of the pass on the 19th instant and found it open and the road in excellent order. Ponies, goats, sheep, heavily laden coolies, and even old women seem to be crossing the pass daily, and the mails continue to arrive with the utmost punctuality, being many hours quicker than they were during the summer. An occasional fall may suspend general traffic for a few hours, or even for a day or two, but the escorts with the postal runners soon beat down a good, firm path through the snow. Travellers wishing to cross have only to avoid starting on days when the weather is threatening or when it is actually snowing, but these are not numerous.

THE first game in the Punjab Polo Tournament was played off on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of spectators which included His Highness Aga Khan of Bombay. The game was between the 11th Hussars' first team, and the 17th Bengal cavalry, and it resulted in a victory for the former by one goal and two subsidiaries against one goal and one subsidiary. The second game was played off on Wednesday afternoon between the 4th Dragoon Guards (comprising Mr. Marsh 1, Mr. Gaunt 2, Mr. Lloyd 3, and Mr. Crosbie, back) and Sialkote Station team (comprising Mr. Harman 1, Mr. Gillson 2, Captain Smith 3, and Mr. Fitzgerald, back). The umpires were Major Kuper of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Davis of the Guides. The Dragoons had an easy victory by three goals and five subsidiaries to three subsidiaries.

MAJOR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND, of the Guides, succeeds Major D. W. Hickman as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Sirhind District. This vacancy has thus gone to an Indian officer who has passed through the Staff College.

MR. HOLDERNESS will join the Government of India Secretariat as Additional Secretary for Famine in the second week of January. Mr. T. Stoker, now on leave in England, has been summoned to take Mr. Holderness' place at Allahabad, and will probably start back almost immediately.

ANOTHER riding accident has occurred in Calcutta. Mr. Kilby, a young Civilian who only arrived recently from England, was riding on the course on Monday morning when his horse bolted with him and collided with a post. Mr. Kilby sustained severe injuries to the muscles of the leg and is likely to be laid up for a long time.

THE scarcity in the affected parts of North Champarun is becoming daily more serious. Some 20,000 people are engaged on private relief works opened by the planters of the district, and 10,000 more on Government works. The physique of many of these people is at a dangerous ebb, many of them being quite unfit for even nominal employment, or for travelling any distance; particularly the women and children. The only agricultural employment impossible at this season in the district is the cultivation and weeding of indigo lands. Even this will soon cease, and all who are so engaged will be thrown on relief works. It must be confessed that the outlook in the Champarun district is gloomy in the extreme.

WE regret to hear that Sirdar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the younger brother of Sirdar Muhammad Hyat Khan, C. S. I., Divisional Judge, Jullundur, died at Waha, his native place, on the 19th instant.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned generally the establishment of a model dairy farm at Umballa to be the centre of instruction for a class of dairy managers. They will be selected and trained by Veterinary Major Kemp, who will be in charge, and when they have passed, the successful candidates will be placed in charge of dairies, whence it is hoped pure milk and butter will be supplied without loss to Government and to British troops and their families. Veterinary Major Kemp will proceed at once to Umballa to construct the dairy farm buildings which will probably be ready in April or May, when the first training class will be formed.

A CURIOUS occurrence is reported from a village near Galle. An elephant, whilst crossing a field at night, got embedded in a swamp and was unable to extricate itself. When day dawned there was great commotion in the place, all the men, women and children being attracted to the spot by the loud trumpetings of the animal—a splendid tusker. It continued in this perilous position all day; trumpeting, dashing mud with its trunk at the people who surrounded it and making desperate efforts to release itself. In the evening the animal managed to regain its footing and scampered off to the jungle.

IN an action for Maintenance Brought by a Chinese woman at Singapore lately, the defendant denied that he had ever married the woman who claimed to be his wife. One Tan Tuah Keh, who described himself as a marriage broker, was called to give evidence as to what constituted a legal marriage among the Chinese. He said the parties ought to worship the joss together, and exchange letters of marriage, which are given to the parents of the bride and bridegroom. These formalities seem to have been neglected, and the Court declined to recognise the woman's claim.

THE Maharaja of Tipperah nominates his heir from among the male members of his family, and the person thus selected is known as the "Jubraj"—that title that came to be so familiar in the days of the Manipur outbreak. A successor is also appointed to the Jubraj, and is styled the Bara Thakur. On the death of a Maharaja the Jubraj becomes the head of the State, and the Bara Thakur moves up in grade succession to be Jubraj. The new Bara Thakur has to be selected afresh. These arrangements hold good even as against the Raja's natural heirs. But if the State appointments should have been allowed to lapse, the Raja's eldest son then succeeds him. The Raja who died last week at Calcutta ascended to the masnad in 1870, as successor of his brother who died in 1862. The eight years interval was filled up with litigation extending of course from the local courts to the Committee of the Privy Council, owing to the circumstances mentioned above, which have brought the fortunate State under the ægis of our admirable system of appellate jurisdiction.

...ay the Lieutenant-Governor distri- ...prizes at the Medical College, Lahore. ...g to his impending departure he said he ...sorry. His last leave was in 1892, three ...and a half of which time he was ill in bed ...the other half he was occupied with business ...of the office. He approved of the rule of enforced retirement. Cases of exceptional vigor at an advanced age were rare. His interest in the Medical College perhaps owed something to the fact that he was originally intended for the medical profession and kept a year's term at Dublin University. Sir Dennis referred to the great strain the agricultural distress had been on the Government of the Punjab since September. After paying a tribute to the students in acquiring knowledge of the Western arts and sciences through the medium of a foreign language, he referred to the new rule which demands a higher standard entrance qualification from the students, saying it was a good thing. He pointed out to the students the importance of looking to private practice and not to Government service. A gratifying point of the College history was the success of two lady students, one of whom beat all the males competing. That was encouraging in the face of the great difficulty of finding lady doctors and hospital assistants to work the ... Speaking of the College finances ...admitted the liberality of the staff, and ...retted he was not able to ... the grant. But the truth was that during ...st five years the provincial revenues had been ...rmly in a state of considerable difficulty and ...rassment. "Many schemes," said Sir Dennis, ...ch we have been formulating for years and hop- ...rry out have had to be abandoned. Every de- ...nt has been cramped, and with famine and ...uspesion and remissions of revenue and expen- ...on works, railways and cannals, which we ...not have undertaken at the present or for some ...to come but for the famine, I cannot hold out ...prospect to the College of further assistance for some time to come." He was inclined to think the student pays too little and that the fees might be increased. In conclusion he paid a high tribute to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, C. I. E., the Principal, and the staff.

MR. COLE, tutor to Lord Elgin's sons, is now making good progress towards recovery from his riding accident.

DR. CHAMBERS, on Tuesday, held an inquest on the body of Mr. L. M. Fraser, who had lately arrived from England, to join his appointment as a tea-garden assistant in the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. The verdict was death from an overdose of morphia, the Coroner having pointed out that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Fraser had committed suicide.

IT is calculated that the Bengal autumn rice crops will be only 9½ anna and the winter crop 7 2-5. In Madras the crop will be an 11 anna one.

We much regret to hear of the death of Major H. M. Richards, Border Regiment, Quetta, from pneumonia.

THE Bengal Central Railway, which has hitherto been worked by the Eastern Bengal State line, will be managed by its own staff from January 1st.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BALFE, who shortly returns from furlough, will take up his permanent appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate in the Punjab Command.

COLONEL THORNTON, officiating Commissioner of Ajmere, on relief by Mr. Martindale, has been placed on special duty in connection with famine in Central India and Rajputana. Bikanir is at present the only State in Rajputana where distress is being severely felt.

THE station of Jhansi has just been visited in a most melancholy way with enteric fever. On the 21st December two young officers, Lieutenant Talbot Goodridge and J. G. Fisher, both of the 1st ... East Surrey Regiment, succumbed to... deadly disease.

...te statement of gross receipts of ...n Railway for the week ending ...an increase of Rs. 30,875 over the ... for the corresponding period. ...om the 18th April to December ...23, being a total decrease of ... last year.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Acting Private Secretary, and Captain W. C. Walton, Acting Military Secretary, left Bombay for Bijapur on Saturday night by the Raichor mail, to visit the famine-stricken district. Captain C. C. Leveson-Gower, Commanding his Excellency's body-guard, was present at the station to see the Governor off. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning to announce the departure, which was private.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

(Concluded from the last Friday's Bombay Gazette, Dec. 25.)

CONDITION OF THE SEVEN TALUKAS.

14. There are seven talukas in the Sholapur District. Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Sangola, Malsiras and Pandharpur.

15. Good rain has fallen in the Sholapur Taluka, and there is no distress at present amongst the agricultural classes of the taluka. They are busy in their fields, and hope to get at least 6 annas crop, this year being blessed with the late rains.

16. In the Barsi Taluka, the distress is not so keen among the taluka people proper. The Mamledar, Rao Saheb Parnaik, B. A., has spared no pains to do all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. He is just the right man in the right place and would make a capital relief mamledar.

17. Before the late rains, hundreds of families were migrating from the Talukas of Sangola and Malsiras, through the Barsi Taluka, into the Nizam's territory for about a fortnight; but learning that Nagpur, Berars and other places, where they were going to, were equally suffering this year from the effects of the famine, they have remained on the relief-works opened in the Barsi Taluka and do task work there.

18. In Madha, needy people require work. They did cutting of prickly-pear up to now.

19. In Karmala, people have no cattle to do the ploughing work. An instance has been cited of an agriculturist doing plough-work with hands. Water-supply is deficient, besides, in many places. People refuse to go on relief-works for want of proper wages.

20. Sangola and Malsiras are affected most by the famine, and relief-works properly organized are a necessity there. Sangola is about 60 miles and Malsiras 30 from the railway line.

21. Pandharpur is better off in many respects. Scarcity of fodder is complained of. Prickly-pear, bereft of its pricks, has been found to be an excellent substitute since cattle are said to fare so well on it.

22. Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas have deputed Mr. Veerchand Dipchand Shet to Sholapur. He has great experience of the famine, and, by his many-sided services in aid of the poor people, he is known as the friend of the poor. His firm has consented to erect four blocks (each block 105 feet long by 25 feet wide) with 120 looms in all, so as to give work to 120 families of famine-stricken weavers, *viz.*, 240 people at least.

23. Mr. Dayaram Harjivan, of Bombay, has, through his agent, Mr. Mounjibhai Lakhmidas, promised to open a house for giving food to the children of the weavers. I took him with me to Boramani, and his heart was extremely moved to see the miserable condition of the children and their helpess mothers. He said food would be given to about 200 children and also raiment.

24. It will thus appear that a few philanthropic Hindus of Bombay have extended their sympathies in the cause of the poor people, and I would urge on the Council of Management of your Association to secure liberal donations in aid of the Mussulman weavers from their rich fellow-brethren in Bombay. The Mussulmans of Sholapur assembled in the Jumma Mosque on Friday last and have authorized me to convey this request through you.

25. Mr. Constable, the special correspondent of the *Times of India*, is here. He is a member of the London Society for the Preservation of Indian Arts, and has written home to enlist sympathies of the millionaires of that great city in the cause of the poor weavers. He recommends that *sarees* might be adopted as a special stage-dress by actresses in England. Thus favourably introduced, the *sarees* of India might find a large sale in that rich country and in proportion as the rage is excited, the weavers here will be proportionately benefited in return.

26. Sholapur is going to have two more spinning and weaving mills. Mr. Lakhmidas has actually commenced his work, and this gives employment to 1,000 people, about 200 of whom may be weavers. Shet Malappa Basappa Warad will also take up in hand the erection of buildings soon, so as to give employment to 1,000 labourers. The S. and W. Mills, of Messrs. Morarji Gokuldass and Co., which was temporarily closed for a month, has again resumed its weaving work, and will take away from the relief-camp about 200 weavers. The famine-stricken weavers would prefer this kind of work to task work in the famine camps, because of the nearness from their residences.

28. But this does not prevent the Government from providing relief-work to weavers, as prescribed in the Famine Code.

35. The Secretary of the Sholapur Municipality calculates that to feed 12 weavers on their own work would require an outlay of Rs. 5-2-0. He says a box containing No. 10 yarn and about 10 lbs. in weight would cost Rs.3-2-0, and labour for making 3 *sarees* of the yarn would come up to Rs. 2, total, Rs. 5-2-0, Making addition to this of Re. 1, for some unknown expenditure, we may say Rs. 6-2-0 are necessary for the making of 3 *sarees*. These *sarees*, when sold, will fetch, at least, Rs. 4-8-0, as Rs. 1-8-0 each. Loss, therefore, to investors of capital would only be Rs. 1-8-0, the difference between the price realized and the amount expended. The cost of maintaining one weaver comes to 2 annas. Now, weavers would, indeed, be too glad to work at this rate, if facilities are given to them to work on their own looms at home.

29. The Collector of Nagar has, I understand, made reliable calculation, and pointed out that, if Government would be liberal enough to forego the amount from 3 or 4½ lakhs of capital, which it would be required to give real relief to the weavers, as contemplated by the Famine Code, much would be done in the direction. Very likely money considerations will weigh more with Government, and the weavers will have to content themselves by taking to task work on relief-camps.

30. My own idea is that, if Government guarantee to share the loss, if any, the dealers in yarn may, through the influence of the Collector of the district, be induced to advance yarn as, before, to their respective clients. A special Government officer may attend this work, and see that everything is done satisfactorily. It should be the duty of this officer to send weekly reports of the advances of yarn by sowkhars, and to watch the sale of the *sarees* from time to time. The sowkars will, as before, trust their clients, and the latter in their turn, will work honestly at their own looms. The only safeguard, in my opinion, should be to close the liquor-shops to the weavers thus assisted. According to this proposal, no capital is necessary to be expended in providing sheds to weavers, and none on fitting looms. The weavers have already their own houses and looms, and they will work with gratitude, convenience, and ease. Instead of selling the *sarees* locally, it would be better still if arrangements were made for their sale in Bombay, which would command a better market.

31. At present, the rates of wages given at Boramani to weavers are too low. For instance, on the 25th November, 1896, there were altogether 727 persons, including 234 women, 204 men, 135 children above seven years of age and 154 children below seven. On that date, Rs. 53-4-10 were expended on grown-up men, women, and children, and Rs. 3-2-3 on children below seven. The total expenditure for the day on account of relief given, is Rs. 56-7-1 only. This gives an average of Rs. 0-1-2 per person. Who will say this is a sufficient pittance.

32. The supervising agency in connection with this is—

		Rs
3 Karkoons on Rs. 12 each a month	... .	36
1 ... on Rs. 10	... ...	10
1 Maistree on Rs. 20	... ...	20
	Total	66

The overseer's salary is not charged to the relief account.

This gives an average *daily* expenditure of Rs. 2-0-3 only. Thus, the total for one day is Rs. 56-7-1 Rs. 2-0-3 Rs. 58-8-1, for 727 relief-people, *i.e.*, average daily expenditure per person is 1 anna 3 pies and odd.

33. I have given this calculation to show that, in the event of the Government undertaking to start relief-works, especially for weavers, in the way recommended by me above, the loss to Government would be inconsiderable.

34. I have made the following suggestion to the Collector and the Executive Engineer and am glad to find that they have taken them in the friendly spirit in which they were made. These are—

(1) To start the experiment of giving craft-work to weavers, and to make renewed application to Government for proper pecuniary aid in this connection.

(2) To bring nearer home the relief-camp for weavers.

(3) To open a shop where corn-flour will be kept for sale to weavers.

(4) To see that *bona-fide* new-comers are not refused relief.

(5) To open a kitchen-house and a nursery for children, at the distant relief-camp.

(6) To give medical relief to these poor people when needed.

(7) To see that no admission is refused to seekers of relief.

(8) To keep a police guard to look after the relief people.

(9) To order a relief mamledar to take charge of each relief centre, and to give under him the additional relief circle inspectors.

(10) To keep the surroundings clean and to attend to the water-supply.

The above, in brief, is a picture of the condition of Sholapur. It is for you to say how far Government have prepared themselves to cope properly with the situation. I think a great deal more is necessary to be done if the distress is to be effectually relieved.

Patas, G. I. P. Railway, December 10th, 1896.

I have come here to go to the town of Patas to inspect the relief-work there. The complaint I have heard is that no wages are given on Sundays to the labourers, and I wish to see if the complaint is true, and, if so, to remedy the same by speaking to the Collector of the Poona District, who is, I am told, in the Indapur Taluka. From there, I will go to Baramati and Indapur, where distress is very keen.

Another thing I have learnt is, that the translations of the Famine Code into vernaculars, *i.e.*, Marathi, Canarese, and Guzerathi, have not yet been undertaken by the Oriental Translator's Office. This, if true, is certainly deplorable. The translations, and particularly of those chapters in connection with the real executive work, expected of the subordinate staff at the relief-camps, should have been ready by this time and put into the hands of the persons concerned; want of knowledge on the part of subordinate officials precludes them from carrying out the many beneficial provisions of the Famine Relief Code.

Government must be moved, in my opinion, to supply to the public, at reasonable rates, without further delay, copies of the Famine Code and the translation chapters printed in small pamphlet forms. The copies and translation pamphlets or leaflets should be kept for sale at the Collector's Kutchery, at the Taluka Kutcheries; at the Municipal Offices, and at the Local Board Offices in the several districts of this Presidency. This will impart breadcast knowledge of the contents of the Famine Relief Code.

Hotgi, 11th December, 1896, 5 p.m.

I went yesterday noon in a bullock cart to Patas town; completed my enquiries there by 8 p.m., and returned in the night back to the Patas station. By the night passenger I came down to Diksal and waited there till 11 a.m., this morning; but I was sorely disappointed in not getting a tonga to go to Baramati, which is 20 miles off, and I have therefore come here on my way to Bijapur.

At Patas there are about 300 people from the town on relief works, and 1,000 from the neighbouring villages, at a distance of 10 to 20 miles. They are most of them Balutdars of the lower order, such as Mahars, Mangs, Barbers, Kolis, and such like. There are many agriculturists also, who, on account of their land lying waste for want of rains, have been driven to work as labourers. All these people are employed as coolies to break stones at the quarries and to make so many brasses of metal. A male labourer is expected to make 20 Ghamelas (iron-measurement) a female 15, and children above 7 to do equally hard work under their parents.

The works commenced on the 18th November 1896. There were then about 500 people on work. Rs. 187-11-3 were given as wages for the week (first) consisting of the 16th, 19th, 20th, and 21st November 1896.

Rs. 1,063-7-1 were paid for the 2nd week from 23rd to 29th November 1896, and the number of coolies was about 1,200. The 3rd week was from the 30th November 1896 to 6th December 1896. Rs. 1,000-11-4 were given then to about 1,800.*

The payments are made once only at the close of each week. This is very hard and against the provisions of the Famine Code.

In the second place, these poor people are given very hard work, *i. e.*, breaking metal. They were never used to this kind of work in their lifetime, and it is a great hardship experienced by them now to work in this way. Women and children, through mistake, sometimes get the hammer knocked on their hands, and the fingers (fore) are cut or seriously hurt. I have myself seen a few cases of this kind and yet the wonder is that the Karkun exacts work notwithstanding from the injured persons, and in the evening, finding that proper work is not done, marks them absent. This is indeed cruel. If Government had employed the services of a Doctor on the spot, that officer would at once have certified the injured persons to go on the list of the disabled, taken care of them in the best way possible by giving them the medical relief needed, and the men injured would have all the same got their ration while lying in the sick ward.

Then, there are no huts for the protection or shelter of these poor men, women, and children. Huts to about 185 in number were ordered to be erected when there were 500 people at first on work. Those, too, are not yet erected, because *tatties* have not arrived from Poona, and no one knows when, at this rate, sufficient huts will be provided for the 1,800 and still increasing number of people.

Labourers are employed in a gang of 50 with a Mokadum over them. This Mokadum stands security to the Bania of the town for the grain supplied to these coolies. In the first week men labourers were given 2 annas 3 pies wages each, 2 annas each female, and 1 anna for each child above 7 years, and 5 pies to a child under 7. Believing that the labourers would be paid at the same rates of wages, the Bania commenced advancing grain to them at the prevailing market rate (7½ to 8 seers for a rupee), and now he now finds that he is a loser in the bargain. Because the Assistant Engineer in charge, Mr. Chakavarty offered to give 5 pices to a man, 4 pices to a woman, and 2 pices to a child above 7. The people protested and have sent a telegram to H. E. the Governor.

Bijapur Station, S. M. Ry., 12th December 1896., 7 a.m.

Yesterday I had to post my letter incomplete as the Mail Train arrived and was leaving Hotgi 5 minutes after. So I now write in continuation of my yesterday's letter.

The relief people sent a telegram of protest to the Governor. They have received no reply to it, but in the bargain, Mr. Chakravarty levied a fine of annas 3 per male and female labourer, and annas 2-6 per working child above 7 years of age, and the people had quietly to accept lowest possible wages, which I am told were given to them on the 10th instant, that is to say, the wages for the week of 30th November to 6th December were actually in their hands on the 11th January, from the date they commenced their work for the week. I will give you two illustrations:—

(*a*) A child above 7 years worked for 6 days, 30th November to 5th December. His wages at anna 1 and pies 2 for the 6 days were calculated at 7 annas, his allowance for Sunday, the 6th December, which is a non-working day, was calculated at 9 pies. The total is annas 7 and pies 9. They deducted fine for the week at annas 2 and pies 6 and paid the lad only annas 5 and pies 3, *i.e.*, 10 pies per day, instead of for 24 pies which he was entitled to get, supaoping that the wages given were fair.

(*b*) A male labourer's wages per day are anna 1 and 3 pies only. For (6) six working days he is entitled to annas 7 and pies 6. His Sunday allowance is anna 1 Total, annas 7 and pies 7. Deducted annas 3 fine for the week, and he got annas 4 and pies 7 only. That is to say, the labourer got about 8 pies a day, instead of 15 pies a day to which he was entitled.

A Mokadum's case is still harder. There were 30 Mokadums on the works near about the Engineers bungalows. They were to get at annas 2 each per day; at this rate for 6 working days they would get Rs. 312, and then Sunday allowance at anna 1 and pies 3 each would be annas 6 and pies 24 Total, Rs. 4-2-6. They were fined at 2 annas each—15 annas for the lot. Deducting this they got Rs. 3-3-6 only.

I have said their case is harder still, for the following reasons:

Each Mokadum has under him a gang of 50 labourers. He has to stand security to the Bania, who, on the strength of that guarantee, gives grain every day to the labourers and gangmen in the evenings. The Mokadum is a Vatandar Mahar, generally holding Inam land in the village. He has not only to hold himself responsible for his own 50 labourers, but also for other who are of his acquaintance as belonging to the neighbboring villages. Now, let us take the case of the week from 30th November to 6th December as an illustration. At first, when the work commenced, a male labourer was paid ans. 2-3 a day, a female labourer ans. 2 a day, a working child anna 1 a day, and a child below seven anna ½ a day. Knowing that the workmen would in future be paid at the same rates, the Bania of the village, by name Haridas Vastaram, took Babaji *wl.* Pista Mokadam's security, opened a khata in his name, and gave grain to 50 people in his charge. It was calculated that a labourer with his wife and children would at least require grain worth ans. 4-3 or ans. 4-6 and a man was given Rs. 1-15-3 worth of grain in all ending this week of 7 days.

Now, when the payments were made in the way I have described above at the reduced rates, the labourer in question, including the wages of his wife and children, got only Rs. 1-8-0 and for the amount of deficit ans. 7-3 the Mokadum is responsible to the Bania. Just calculate for how much at this rate the Mokadam is liable to the Bania for the whole lot under him, and also for a few more Mokadum-friends.

The Bania will henceforward have to use false weights and measures to recoup himself for the loss, or, if he be honest in his dealings, will have to cease further dealings with such failing customers. In either case the labourers are the sufferers. All this confusion has taken place because the salutary provisions of the Famine Code, as to payment every day, &c., are not carried out by the authorities concerned.

Is there any doubt now left in your mind as to how people are starved. The rate of the market at Patas is 7½ to 8 seers of jowari per rupee. Just make your own calculations as to how much grain these people have received at the reduced or even original rates of wages, and let the Government of the Presidency know the real condition of the people.

Add to this, want of proper shelter, want of proper sanitary and medical help, and other wants contemplated and provided by the Famine Code, take again into consideration that the Collector of Poona, who is at Baramati now (20 miles off), reports (under date 5th December) to Government that a few cases of cholera and imported plague have occurred, and you can imagine easily what the future condition of these poor people will soon be. Then, again, few labourers are refused relief because there are no tools or implements wherewith they can work. The *bona fide* new applicants for relief are told to go away, although the Famine Code requires they shall be paid immediately, on their coming into the Camp, wages for their maintenance, before they are enlisted as workmen. I have discovered 25 such cases, and when I brought them, in the presence of the Maistree and other Karkoons, to the notice of the Sub-Overseer I found that the Sub-Overseer had no money in his possession wherewith they could be paid the maintenance allowance, that the cashier was not at Patas, but away at the Huzur Office, there were no tools and implements for these people, and the worst of the whole was that the Sub-Overseer had only formally taken charge on the 9th instant, that he was from Sindh and did not understand the language of the District, and since none of his underlings knew English or Sindhi, they could hardly communicate with one another intelligently. His Hindustani, rather Urdu, was of a high order to be understood by others. So they were making one another understand by signs.

The Sub-Overseer has applied to his superior for English clerks, since without them he found himself unable to do the work. Fancy, what kind of supervision you can expect from such a head. He had no idea as to what the Famine Relief Code, to which I had made reference im my conversation, was, and he has now asked his superiors to supply him with a copy for the use of his office.

The order as to fine, I was told, is verbal.

Wassudeo Karkoon, it is no wonder, under such circumstnces, has become a tyrant. He marks coolies arbitrarily (who are under his displeasure) absent, and does so many little things against the wishes of the labourers that all of them have come to look upon him as the real tormentor in their difficulties. His underling Venkatesh, now a store Karkoon, is equally looked upon as a curse, and the people prayed to me to relieve them from the clutches of these two Karkoons.

Children below 7 years on the day I visited, *i.e.*, 10th instant, were 187, and complaints were made to me that grown-up children, *i.e.*, above 7 years, were classed as children below 7.

I learn that Government, in the Irrigation Department, had sanctioned—

(*a*) Shetfal Tank work, to cost 7 lakhs of rupees;
(*b*) Matoba Trank, to cost Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand); and (*c*) Kasati Tank and Mootha Canal, to cost Rs. 50,000.

The Government Executive Engineer was willing to go on with these works, but people refused to work on *low* wages offered, and hence the works have not been undertaken. People now are made to work on the lowest possible wages (breaking metal in the stone-quarries) at or about Patas in 4 places, at Hadapsar, near Poona, and at Yavat, in the Poona District; and now, if an option were given to the labourers, they would, in my opinion, prefer the work of excavating the tanks and embanking them, rather than do the hard work of breaking metal, &c., in the stone-quarries.

I will sent you Bijapur account on completing my enquiries here.

P. S.—Note, on Sundays no allowance is given to non-working children.

* These figures do not include children under 7 years.

THE DECCAN SABHA.

The Deccan Sabha has sent the following further letter to Government:—

SIR,—We have been directed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10,359 dated 17th December 1896; and in reply to submit the following observations for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

2. With reference to para. 2 of your letter we beg to state that the absence of a careful observance of the rules laid down by Government in the Famine Code in the administration of the relief work at Patas, was referred to by the Council of the Sabha as an illustration of administrative measures falling short of the requirements of the situation, not from any want of sympathy on the part of the superior officers concerned, but on account of a lack of proper supervision by these officers owing to the largeness of their charges and an absence of timely co-operation in the different departments concerned. The Council of the Sabha has no desire to add to the work or anxieties of the officers of Government by requiring them to examine statements made without adequate verification. The Council, however, submits that statements like those contained in its last letter do not come under this category. Those statements were put forward on the strength of an elaborate report received by the Sabha from one of its most trustworthy agents, who was moreover specially instructed to carefully verify each fact as far as was possible before communicating it to the Council. The Council is prepared to admit that non-official information, however carefully compiled, is liable to be mistaken in small matters of detail notwithstanding the exercise of the utmost caution on the part of the person compiling it. In this particular case of Patas, however, out of the nine points to which the attention of the Government was drawn in the last letter of the Sabha, Government have seen reason to specifically challenge the accuracy of the agent's information only in regard to the scale of wages, and the actual payments made in the second week and part of the first. After what the Government have written on this subject, the Council of the Sabha readily admits that the statements about the rates of wages contained in its last letter require correction to some extent. The information supplied by the agent was obtained by him from 3 Mukadums and the men of their gangs. The Council must here state that according to present arrangements, though the nominal scale of wages at Patas is uniform for each class of labourer, the actual rates paid to different labourers of the same class are different, according as the gang, to which they belong, has done more or less work. By way of illustration, we may state that on Monday last when wages were paid for the previous week, the labourers under Mukadum by name Ramaji Nama were paid at the following rates:—

Men received six annas one pie each, woman five annas six pies each, and working children two annas six pies each; where as the labourers under Mukadums Dadu Wallad Babaji Chambhar and Dewaji Govinda, were paid at lower rates because the work of the first gang was better done than that of the other gangs. A second agent deputed by the Sabha to visit Patas after the receipt of the letter of Government under reply was present at the time when these wages were paid. It will thus be seen that the rates at which the members of different gangs are paid are different, being dependent on the total quantity of work done by each gang; and this may be a possible explanation of the difference noticed by Government between the nominal scale which the Government had in view and the actual rates of payment ascertained by our first agent.

In regard to the other points contained in the letter of Government, the Council of the Sabha begs leave to submit that the severity of which its agent had complained was in respect, not of the whole body of labourers, but of individual workers. What was stated was that persons who were disabled for work by reason of injuries to their hands, were not shown any indulgence as the circumstances required, but were paid according to the quantity of work actually done by each. The payments to children under seven on Sundays are admittedly not yet made; and though the alleged excess in the numbers of such children has been noticed by Government as a possible proof of abuse, this circumstance must not be allowed to prejudicially affect the claims of *bona fide* children of persons engaged on the relief work. The hutting and sanitary arrangements also are still in a very backward condition. It is true that the Sanitary Commissioner has selected sites for the camp and has given instructions regarding the construction of it; but this by itself is obviously not sufficient, and the fact, that though more than a month has elapsed since the opening of the relief work the sheds have not been yet constructed, must show that the complaints about want of adequate co-operation among the different departments are not unfounded.

The Council of the Sabha is fully aware that in all such large undertakings, defects in many directions are inevitable, especially in the earlier stages. None, the less, it is the duty of public associations to draw the attention of Government to them with a view that the delay in completing the arrangements may be shortened, and the inconveniences caused by them may be removed as far as possible. Government, no doubt, are bound to rely on the information received from their own officers; but these officers themselves have such large charges that it is not possible for them to be fully aware of the real state of things in each particular place under their charge. The mass of labourers that flock to these relief works are so ignorant and helpless that the usual remedies of appealing to the superior officers virtually cannot be put in force by them; and it thus becomes the duty of the more intelligent classes, represented through their associations to give voice to the complaints of these poor people. In so doing their duty these associations do not seek any private or personal advantage, and the rules which govern private petitions cannot be properly extended to public representations. Of course it is for Government to take what action they please, upon such representations. In other countries where the press and the popular agencies are more active and widespread in their influence, Government always welcome information whencesoever received and take steps to inquire into and remove all grievances as far as they may be found to be well substantiated. Public associations have to perform these functions here under great disadvantages and the Council of the Sabha thinks that at such a critical time as the present Government will be prepared to invite the co-operation of public bodies and secure public support to their measures by availing themselves of all possible sources of information. Even though such a course may lead to a slight addition to the work of their officers, that must not be considered too much trouble, for the sake of the great public advantages which such confidence will not fail to ensure.—We beg &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE,
R. D. NAGARKAR,
H. N. APTE,
Honorary Secretaries, Deccan Sabha.

THE NEEDS OF NASIK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one kind of help that could be extended to the sufferers from the prevailing famine which need not cost anything and which for that very reason is likely to be overlooked by those who give away large sums of money for their relief. I would therefore bring it to the notice of the public.

I have had opportunities of visiting several of the Relief Camps started by Government in different parts of the Nasik District, and I have observed that the people employed on the works suffer great hardship for want of proper clothing or warm wraps. The nights and mornings are fearfully cold in these parts and people who have in some cases left their homes and come twenty or twenty-five miles to these camps in search of employment, have to sleep all night under the bare expanse of the sky without proper warm clothing. The lot of delicate mothers' weakly little ailing children as well as of the aged and weak may be better imagined than described.

This distress, if I may put my idea before the public, can be alleviated at very little cost. Most house wives have some cast-off warm clothing and one or two blankets to spare, and they could not make better use of such things than give them away to these poor people who really need them.

I therefore ask the kind-hearted ladies of all communities to think of these poor sufferers without regard to caste or creed and send them such help of the above character as is in their power to give. If bundles of clothes and blankets are sent me at the following address I shall receive them most thankfully and distribute them at the camps I visit. Monetary aid sent in preference to clothing will be as thankfully received and put to proper use. —Yours, etc.,

PUTLIBAI J. K. KABRAJI.

Parcels etc., may be sent to the following address. Mrs. Kabraji, care of J. K. Kabraji Esqr. Assistant Collector, Nasik Road Station.
Nasik District, December, 25.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the published account of the meeting of the General Committee of the Relief Fund, held on Tuesday last, I find that there is a large number of European, Guzarati, Hindoo and Parsee gentlemen nominated to the executive committee. They have possibly little or no knowledge of the districts affected with famine, as they are mostly situated in the Deccan and Central Province, and not in Gujarat or Katiawar. The only Dakhani Bramin member, who is also one of the secretaries to the board, is a doctor whose time is so fully occupied that he has hardly time to breathe. Of course, I have no objection to these ornamental members being retained on the committee. But it is extremely desirable in the interest of the poor concerned that three or four influential and well informed Dakhni gentlemen of Bombay should represent them in the Fund Council. A large fund has to be well applied in mitigation of suffering only. The composition of executive committee should, therefore be strengthened by the addition of a few non-Bramin Dakhni gentlemen of this city.—Yours, &c.,

25th December. B. P.

THE MADRAS FAMINE OUTLOOK.

THE DISTRESS IN THE DECCAN DISTRICTS.

The distress prevalent in the Madras Presidency is at present mainly confined to what are called the Deccan Districts, *i.e.*, the four districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, and the following facts as to the state of the cultivation in these four districts up to the end of October will give an idea of their present situation. There has not been during the 27 years, for which rainfall data are available, such a complete failure of the September and October rains in any year except in the great famine year of 1876. In that year the south-west monsoon rainfall failed altogether. In 1891, though the September rainfall was generally very light, in October there was a fair amount of rain. In 1883, the September rainfall in Bellary and Anantapur was much lighter than in 1876, but in October that year the rainfall was copious. In Cuddapah and Kurnool there have been several occasions on which the September rainfall has been light, but never, except in 1876, has such a failure been previously followed by a light fall in October. The result has been a large falling off in the cultivation. Against an average of 5,207,220 acres of dry land sown up to October, the total this year was 4,673,545, and of wet lands 215,955 acres against an average of 240,856 acres. There was thus a deficiency in the sowings of 10 per cent., but this does not indicate the whole significance, for speaking generally, the favourable opening of the season favoured early sowings. The dry cultivation is the most important in all four districts, save in a few localities in Kurnool. The early sowings this year under dry cultivation in the eastern section of Kurnool and in the Nandikolkur and Pattikonda talúqs were fully up to the average, but in the three talúqs of Nandyal, Koilkuntla and Sirval they were nearly 40,000 acres short, and much seed was put in only on the chance of rain falling. In these tal

that the situation in the district will not be so bad as it was in 1889-90, and perhaps no worse than in 1891-92, when the rainfall was under 30 inches.

PROSPECTS IN BEHAR.

The Bengal Government has issued a further report dated 16th instant, regarding the crop prospects in Behar. It states that the rain which fell in the districts of South Behar (Patna, Gaya and Shahabad) —assuming similarity between the meteorological phenomena of the present year and those of 1873-4 will continue, and that as in that year each district may expect to receive in December, January, February and March from 14 to 1·88 inches of rain. The Commissioner now estimates the outturn at sixteen annas in all three districts. With regard to the districts of North Behar, he adheres to his original estimate of a ten anna rabi crop in Muzaffarpur and an anna rabi crop in Champaran, Saran and Darbhanga. The rainfall has had little or no effect in lowering the prices of food grains, which are still at famine rates in the whole of Behar and indeed throughout Bengal. Besides rendering the rabi crop practically safe in South Behar the rain has to some extent benefited the rice crop in that part of the division, and the irrigation operations of the Son canals have been unprecedentedly successful, the area irrigated having exceeded the previous maximum by eleven per cent: so that for Shahabad Mr. Bourdillon is now able to estimate an outturn of over 5,000,000 maunds in place of 2,4000,000 maunds estimated in the report of the 11th November. These facts, it may be said, have practically removed from the danger of distress the whole of Patna division south of the Ganges excepting only an area of 229 square miles in Patna district and possibly an area in Bhabhua sub-divisi. n. In North Behar the rainfall was very slight except only in those tracts lying along the left bank of the Ganges in which the rabi crop was already practically safe. The Lieutenant-Governor considers however that the whole district of Saran, with the exception of a rice growing tract of 709 square miles in Sewan and Gopalganj subdivisions may be excluded foom the area likely to be seriously affected by the distress, and that it is very doubtful whether relief works will be re quire i in the rest of the district. It is also possible to exclude from the area likely to be affected large portions of the Hajipur subdivision of Muzaffarpur and the Samastipur subdivision of Darbhanga, or 700 square miles in the former district and 413 square miles in the latter. On the other hand, in the zone which runs along the Nepal frontier, throughou Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts, which is mainly a rice growing tract, the failure of the rice crop is now found to be even greater than was a tirst supposed. The general condition of this tract causes the gravest anxiety. Going into further detail the Lieutenant-Governor estimates the famine expenditure in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga at something under seventy-seven lakhs, or about half that which was incurred in 1873 4. Of the above sum nearly twenty-three lakhs haveto be spent during the present financial year ending 31st March, and the remainder during the period up to the end of next September. Regarding other parts of the province, extensive relief works will be wanted in Orissa during March, April and May. In the Presidency Division Khulna and Nadia districts have short rice crops, while in Jessore the outturn is poor. Relief works will probably be required in these districts. In Chota Nagpur some distress is apprehended.

THE NEW YEAR'S PARADE.

On Friday, the 1st January the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India," by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison will parade in Review Order—summer clothing—at 7-30 a.m., as follows:—

At Colaba the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will be drawn up in line at open order—facing east—at 12 paces interval.

On the General Parade Ground, the 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will be drawn up in line at open order—facing west—at 12 paces interval.

Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued for Infantry.

The 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will furnish Points and Colours for the troops parading at Colaba, and the 21st Bombay Infantry for those parading on the General Parade Ground.

The Parades will be commanded by the senior officers present, who will appoint their own Staff.

Adjutants and Markers to be on the Grounds at 7-15 a.m.

Attention is invited to para. 34 Army Regulations, India Volume II., Decipline.

The Royal Standard will be hoisted at the Saluting Battery and an Imperial Salute of 31st guns will be fired at 7-30 a.m.

THE AMIR AND TOURISTS.

An attempt was made some little time ago by two English tourists in Persia to obtain leave to extend their travels to Afghanistan. The reply they received from the Amir Abdur Rahman was as follows:—

"After expressing my friendship, I wish to say that your letter has been received oy me, and having acquainted myself with its contents, I write the answer. Were I to give you permission to enter the country of Afghanistan to visit me at Kabul from the Herat side, I should make myself responsible for several possible complications and difficulties. First, it would be necessary for me to put a guard to surround you both by day and night; and this guard would be put to this great trouble during the whole of the long journey, for no other reason than that you might enjoy some sight-seeing.

"Secondly, by granting this your request, I should be opening the door of trouble both for the guards and for my subjects on the roads; as other European travellers would also apply, saying that as such and such persons having no business or duty were allowed to travel, why may not we also be allowed? This I do not wish, as neither my subjects nor the guards would be in any way benefited by the trouble to which they would thus be put.

"Thirdly, if either of you were to receive any damage on the road, or were to die, it would be like the story of the dead goat's golden horns. I should, therefore, consider it far from wise to lay myself open to the possibility of having a claim for the golden horns made on me.

"If, however, you can send me a letter either from the English Parliament or the Viceroy of India, granting you a permission to visit their friend, I will allow you to come and visit me, by way of Peshawur, in my capital of Kabul. If you cannot do this, do not wait on, hoping to come by way of Herat to Kabul. Permission to come that way will never be given to you or to any other mere traveller."

MILITARY NEWS.

Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Sinclair R.E., is transferred to the Indian establishment.

The following appointments are made:—14th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant B. H. Ryves, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 25th Punjab Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Maguire, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 30th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant G. H. Sawyer, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 34th Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant G. O. Clarke, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 35th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The following Officers of the Army Medical Staff come out shortly for a tour of service in this country and are posted to the Commands noted:—Punjab Command.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. Milner, vice Surgeon-Captain C. A. Stowe, tour-expired. Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. P. Silver, vice Surgeon-Major S. F. Longhead, tour-expired. Madras Command.—Surgeon-Major R. C. K. Lafian, vice Surgeon Major C. Seymour, tour-expired. Surgeon-Captain W. Kiddle vice Surgeon-Captain S. G. Moores, tour-expired. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Major A. Hewett, vice Surgeon Major C. B. Hill tour-expired.

The Theosophical Society has now 400 members and thirty-three lodges in the United Kingdom, and strong branches in all European countries, with one or two exceptions as well as in Egypt, India, Australia and New Zealand. The great strength of the movement is in America.

An interesting story has just transpired in connection with the Tsar and Tsaritsa's journey to Nijni-Novgorod in the earlier part of the year. The Tsar's attention (says "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) chanced to be attracted to the buttou in the State saloon, by the pressure of which the train can be brought" to a standstill. "Shall we make a trial with it? His Majesty's asked his aide-de-camp, laughingly—and did so, causing an abrupt stoppage, to the consternation of those in the other compartments. The Tsar commanded a pause in the journey, and descended from the train to enjoy a stroll and admire the beauty of the morning. After wandering a little distance through the woods, the Tsar returned by a different path, and suddenly found himself confronted by a long line of soldiery, guarding the rail during the passing of the Imperial train. "Halt!" commanded the officer in charge; and on the Tsar still continuing to approach, the word was repeated still more fiercely. Those who exact obedience must also know how to obey, and His Majesty set those with him a good example by remaining where he was. The officer hastened up to the party and explained that no one might pass, adding, "This guard protects the Tsar?" "Myself!" His Majesty answered, smiling, and advancing, bestowed various rewards amongst the soldiers, giving the officer some cigars and other trifles he had with him, saying, "These are for you as souvenirs; the money I have with me we will divide amongst the men."

CHINA NEWS.

The Japanese Military Mission arrived on the 27th November at Haiphong. The Japanese officers were cordially welcomed, and after having visited the principal heaps, the visitors critically inspected the Militia, and for their edification the native troops performed some evolutions. In replying to the toast of the Health of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, General Kawakami said he was deeply touched with the welcome afforded she mission, and said he had a great admiration for France. They owned their victory in part to France, as it was in France that the officers were instructed who directed active operations during the war.

From various points on the China coast correspondence is published referring to the eagerness with which the study of English and cognate subjects is being taken up by the *literati* class of Chinese. The gentry at Hangchow have determined to turn the large college hitherto specially devoted to the study of Chinese classics into an institution where youths may study Western science free of charge. It is expected a new school will be opened in March next under the control of a foreign Principal.

A French Vice-Consulate is to be established at Hoihow.

HONGKONG.

After lying dormant for several months, the Legislative Council has awakened with a start, and is now making a rush to make up for lost time. The Governor delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the work done during the year, and gave a bright prospect of the future of the Colony. His Excellency took the opportunity, in laying upon the table the papers in connection with the Gap Rock Light Dues, to intimate that he had received a protest from the unofficial members in the name of one of the unofficial members (Mr. Whitehead) charging the Governor with having entered into a "secret conclave" on the light dues, Mr. Whitehead, in his letter dissented strogly against the procedure adopted by His Excellency in bringing the subject of the Gap Rock Dues before the Unofficial Members privately, and also referred to the delay in the preparation and publication of the estimates as most injurious to the public interests. Such private consultations with the Unofficial Members on matters that must ultimatly be brought before the Concil at its public sittings must tend to render the meetings of the Council farcical. Mr. Whitehead contended the Gap Rock Light Dues ought to be abolished. This charge was sanctioned by the Council on the distinct pledge given by Governor Des Voeux that it was to be maintained only until the cost of erecting the lighthouse had been made up. Mr Whitehead requested that his protest might be forwarded to the Secretary of Sate for the Colonies. His Excellency called upon the Unofficial members to protect themselves from the charge of having entered into a 'secret conclave.' All the Unofficials denied in *toto* that any 'secret confabulation' had taken place. Mr. Whitehead, in reply, stated letters were sent by the Governor to the other Unofficial members, and they met in secret. He considered that to conduct business in that way was totally opposed to constitutional government and constitutional rule. In referring to the correspondence, which the Governor said was not private, Mr. Whitehead made a heavy thrust in drawing attention to the correspondence which passed between the Unofficial members and the Government in connection with the Sanitary Board—which did not see the light of day until over a twelve month after it was written.—The Unofficials voted in Council for the postponement of the consideration of the Military Contribution Bill, until a reply had been received to their Memorandum on the Bill to the Secretary of State. The Officials as usual swamped the officials. At the second meeting of Council, the Bill was passed through the second reading, and an attempt was made to rush it through the third reading, but Mr. Whitehead intervened, and it remains in abeyance till next meeting.

H. E. the Governor met the newly-appointed directors of the Tung Wah Hospital in the Council Chambers, and intimated to them the result of the Commission's inquiries into the working of the hospital, and the reforms which had been proposed. Commander Hastings has concluded his preliminary inquiries into the peculiar charge of forgery against Charles M'Kinley, an electrician, in which the prisoner was alleged to have forged a letter whereby Mr. Raymond, an officer on board the steamer Hanoi, accepted a parcel for delivery to an address in Haiphong, and on arrival at Haiphong Mr. Raymond was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of having attempted to smuggle opium. The prisoner is alleged to have forged the letter in order to obtain revenge. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.—*China Mail*, Dec. 9.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., as president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, has received the following reply from the India Office to their memorial urging a more rapid extension of the Indian railway system:—

India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., Nov. 24, 1896.—Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, urging, for the reasons set forth therein, the desirability of a more rapid extension of the Indian railway system. In reply I am desired to say that the views expressed by the association have been duly laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council and considered by him. The great desirability of extending the system of railways in India, which by the latest returns shew a completed mileage of 19,724, with an additional mileage of about 3000 still under construction, is all ways present to those responsible for the administration of India. But the provision of the necessary funds for such operations, in conjunction with the various requirements of Indian administration in other directions, necessitates a due weighing of the resources of the State. The Government of India determined in the early part of the present year, after a careful consideration of the resources at there command and with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to devote the sum of twenty-seven crores to fresh railway construction during the three years ending March 31, 1899, and the operations in connection with this large expenditure are now, and will continue, in progress till that date, when the situation will be reviewed again. In addition to this, private agency has been invited to cooperate with the Governmet in the creation of feeder lines to the main Indian railway system, on terms which will be found detailed in the accompanying resolutions issued to the public by the Government of India. In response to these offers the following railway systems are being constructed by the agency of companies formed in England and in India:—

Railway.	Length—Miles.		Capital.
Southern Punjab.....	100	.....	£1,466,000
South Behar	83	.....	£840,000
Ahmedabad Prantij ...	47½	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Tapti Valley.....	161	.....	Rs. 130,00,000

With regard to the remarks made in the memorial as to the necessity of connecting Karachi more directly by railway with Delhi and Agra, and also as to the necessity of building a bridge over the Indus at Kotri, I am desired to direct the attention of the association to the Southern Punjab Railway (between Delhi and Samasata), now rapidly approaching completion, and the line under construction between Rohri and Kotri, on the left bank of the Indus, as affording a more direct means of railway communication between Karachi and the North west Provinces of India than the existing line. The bridge over the Indus at Kotri is at the present time under construction. The extension of railways towards South western China, to which the memorial makes allusion, has already been advocated by the association in a communication to this office, dated July 13 last, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration and report, as you were informed by this office letter of Aug. 31 last, in which a further communication was promised as soon as the views of the Government of India had been received.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Dec. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G J Joseph, B	Major W H Lewin
Mr V E de Broe, B	Capt G M Evans
Mr P S V Fitzgerald, Bo	Capt W C Barratt
Col P D Jeffreys	Capt H E Pritchard
Lt-Col G L Garstin	Capt H S G Hall
Lt-Col J W Parker	Capt F W Repton
Major V C Tonnochy	Sub-Lieut A G Bingham
Major M T Shewan	Rev H J S Gray

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H A D Phillips, B C S	Mr S C Roy, B, 6 mos
Mr J H Blandford, B, 6 mos	Mr R Thom, Bo, 3 mos
Mr H D Denby, B, 6 mos	Capt C B Templer, 2 mos
Mr J B Dexter, B, 3 mos	Condr H Turner

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F Field, B	Capt J A Douglas
Mr C J Cole, B	Capt J Strachey
Mr F W Johnson, B	Capt J J Horton-Bennett
Mr R W Kite, M	Lieut P C Elliott-Lockhart
Mr A H Garrett, M	Lieut R P C Schneider
Mr A B Jackson, M	Lieut A W F Know
Lt-Col E C Grigg	2nd Lieut F R Adams
Lt-Col G B Austin	Surg-Capt G B Irvine
Lt-Col J R Hobday	Surg-Capt C A Johnston
Lt-Col J W Wray	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SIR H. S. CUNNINGHAM ON INDIAN FAMINES.

Under the auspices of the East India Association Sir H S Cunningham, K C I E, read a paper Dec., 10 on "Indian Famines," at the Westminster Town Hall. Lt. Gen R Strachey presided. There was a large attendance, and among those present were Sir J Mackay, Col D Sampson, Mr A Lawrence, and Sir J Danvers.

Sir H Cunningham said that a fortunate rainfall had narrowed the area and lessened the intensity of the misfortune with which a portion of India was threatened only a few days ago. It was too soon to tell with exactness the extent of the relief, but the alleviation had been material and permitted them to approach the subject with less painful anxiety than would have been possible a fortnight ago. Still there was a residuum of distress sufficiently substantial, unfortunately, to justify consideration of the predicament in which several millions of our fellow subjects in India were involved. Having referred to the chairman as the originator of the great and beneficent scheme of railways and canals which had made famine relief on any affectual scale possible, and to the famine administrative work of Sir Charles Elliott, the lecturer said that rainfall was the main regulating factor in the matter of famines in India. He then gave an account of the famines in India from the beginning of the century, after which he remarked that at the close of the terrible famine of 1877-78 Lord Lytton's Government resolved that its experience should be utilised for the purpose of systematic administration of relief on future occasions. An extact and complete inquiry into the facts was the first necessity, and a Commission, under the presidency of Gen Strachey, examined into the history of past famines, and ascertained, as far as possible, the condition and resources of the people, the liability of each province to drought and famine and the method by which, judging from the past, State relief could best be given. A review of the century had shown that famine was experinced in some parts of India two years in every nine; that 20,000,000 of people were on the average affected, and consequently that the whole population were affected twice in every 108 years. Taking the whole of India, the Government had to be prepared for a famipe of some sort every eleven or twelve years, and for a great famine about twice a century. The Government accordingly determined to provide in its annual Budgets a margin of Rx. 1,500,000, which, so far as it was not used for famine relief, should be utilised for railway or navigation work calculated to prevent or alleviate famine, or for the discharge or avoidance of debt. Since 1881 a sum of Rx. 17,500,000 had been thus provided, and it was a ground of satisfaction that, owing to fortunate immunity from famine only some Rx. 300,000 had up to last year been spent in famine relief, while Rx. 11,000,000 had been spent in railways in localities liable to famine. The report of the Famine Commission emphasized the view that it was to improved locomotion, to extended irrigation, to freer intercourse with other countries, to the enrichment of the community, and to the creation of a higher standard of comfort that we must look for effectual means of resistance against vicissitudes such as famines. The Commission advised that trade in every channel shouldbe stimulated, not discouraged and paralysed by occasional interference. (Here, hear.) It also pointed out that, in giving relief, economy was imperative not only as essential to solvency, but because any profusion that sapped the independence of the people and taught them to throw themselves on the State on the approach of every emergency would bring about a condition of things with which no Government, however lavish, could cope. A further recommendation was that the main system of relief should be by public works, on which able-bodied and unskilled labour might be employed, and be ableto earn an adequate sustenance; that smaller works nearer the people's homes should be provided for the less robust, while gratuitous relief should be afforded in poor-houses and villages to such sufferers as it was not well to move. The system recommended by the Commission was now on its trial. After a long period marked by no considerable crop failure it became apparent in the beginning of 1896 that distress was impending. In February last works were started, the executive staff was strengthened, sites were chosen for poor-houses, and the programme of relief works was revised. In May some 230,000 persons were in receipt of relief. Since then the prospect had improved, and when the next famine came they would meet it with preparedness, organisation, and discipline, and with far greater resources than on the last occasion. They had now another 10,000 miles of railway in India; means of communication and transit had been enlarged and arrangements had been completed for a further expenditure of Rx. 45,000,000 within the next three years. By one irrigation project alone half-a-million acres had been rescued from desert and converted into certain food supply. India had still vast undeveloped resources —her mineral treasures, her unirrigated plains, and her great store of water that now rolled uselessly to the sea. The task of protecting her from famine was not yet complete, however, but it was at least some way on the road to complete, however, but it was at least some way on the road to completion. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Lepel Griffin said he thought the disasters caused by famine in previous times might have been largely prevented by organised and systematic action in the way of relief. Having observed that in the Punjab the winter rains did not fail until she Christmas week, he said that though he did not wish to deprecate the work of irrigation in India, he was convinced that in railway extension was to be found the greatest means of protection in time of famine.—Mr. Menon, of the Agricultural College, Madras, urged that more money should be spent on agriculture in India, and said that large sums given in relief of famine at previous times had been wasted through the absence of efficient direction and supervision. The work of irrigation and well sinking at the present time ought to be placed under the control of competent engineer—Sir Charles Elliott said it had been urged that there was not enough food in the country to feed the people, and that therefore the system of railway communication created by the Government, especially during the last twenty years, would be of no avail in relieving destitution. But he would point out that it was shown in the report of the Commission that no contingency could be foreseen so great in the loss of crops as to result in there being less food produced than was needed for the country. Since the Commission had reported, moreover, the area of land under cultivation had been enormously increased, but more important still —and here was to be found one of the chief remedies of the difficulty—the means of conveying produce from the coast and from one point to another had increased, and the area of land irrigated had been greatly extended. (Cheers.)—The Chairman said it seemed to him that the really effectual remedy to meet the evil in question was the improvement of the condition of the people socially and materially. Unfortunately the population of India were mainly devoted to agriculture, and consequently when a bad season came, disaster followed; there was no other industrial resource to fall back upon. It might be possible to divert a portion of the people to other forms of industry, so that the weight of depression in agriculture at times might be mitigated, as was the case in other countries. A work of this kind, however beneficial it was to the people of India, had to be carefully undertaken and only slow progress could be made in it. He believed that such a policy would conduce to the improvement of the condition of the people of India, and he was convinced that the Government of India were working zealously for that object. (Cheers.)

In reply to one of his constituents, Lord George Hamilton, M.P. Secretary of State for India, writes:—

India Office, Witehall, S.W.' Dec. 3, 1896.—Dear Sir.—I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 30th, and for the kind things which you say of my recent speech at Chiswick. It is the fact, as you say, that it is not the present intention of the Government to take into its hands the supply and sale of grain for food, as their is no reason to suppose that private entriprise will prove inadequate for the propose. But the danger to which you call my attention of the local grain dealers forming rings to force up prices will not be overlooked; and I do not think the Government will have difficulty in dealing with such a state of things should it come into existence. Government should do no thing, I think, to limit the field of private enterprise, but this policy does not preclude the interference of Government to defeat an illegitimate combination. As to your question regarding the possible effects of the famine upon the native troops, I do not think any apprehensions need be felt upon the score. The soldiers in time of scarcity receive an allowance as compensation for the dearness of provisions. I enclose copies of the last two telegrams from India, giving details of the recent rain and showing how things stand at the present moment.—Yours faithfully,—George Hamilton.

Lord Kinnaird, on behalf of the committee of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, who have received most distressing accounts of the sufferings among the women and children in the afflicted districts, appeals to the generosity of the public for contribution which will be carefully disbursed by the lady missionaries of the societies in their visit to the homes of the people. Help, he says, to be effectual, must be given quickly. Contributions specially marked for the Famine Fund will be thankfully received by the treasurers—Lord Kinnaird, 1, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., and Principal Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Dean Park House, Edinburg; or by the hon. finance secretary, W. T. Paton, Esq., 2, Adelphi-terrace, W. C.

Some of the Russian journals complain of a lack of excitement and interest in Great Britain in the movement which is going on in Russia on behalf of the sufferers from the Indian famine. The *Viedomosti* of St. Petersburg, referring to the suspicion that there is some kind of political move in Russia's concern for the Hindus declares that all Eastern peoples, without the aid of political intrigue, are "impelled by the inscrutable laws of fate to turn towards the realm of the great white Tsars as the source of light and power.

The official *Turkestan Gazette* considers that the presence of the plague in India, aggravating the situation caused by the famine, presents an imminent danger for Russia. Some urge the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into Russian territory!

LORD ROBERTS AND THE NEW VAGABOND CLUB.

Lord Roberts was the guest at dinner of the New Vagabond Club, on Dec. 9, at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome (chairman), in proposing "The Health of Lord Roberts," said he was the ideal representative of the British Army, and his services would be found recorded in English history. In the year of Candahar, when he (Mr. Jerome) was a humble member of a pantomime company, he was offered the choice of playing Gen. Roberts or the pantomime mule. He chose the former, but was persuaded by the management that his talents lay rather in the impersonation of the mule. (Laughter.)

Lord Roberts, who was warmly received, said that, on receiving his invitation, he asked himself whether he might not be an uncongenial guest at a literary gathering. His strong inclination to take part in that feast of reason led him to consider that, though he could not lay claim to be a man of letters, he certainly possessed some of the qualifications of a vagabond, and warranted his being eligible to be entertained by the members of that club. The word "vagabond," in its literary sense, meant one who wandered over the face of the globe without any permanent home or place of residence. In that sense he was a greater vagabond than any of those present, as his duties as a soldier had prevented him from setting down for any length of time in any one place. He claimed to be not a new vagabond, but an old vagabond (Laughter)—a sort of father of vagabonds amongst the new vagabonds. (Laughter.) Turning from the literary to the wider meaning of the word under which they had enrolled themselves, he suggested that it meant one untrammelled by regime and conventionality. What were the attributes of a successfull literary vagabond? He thought they were strength of character, selfreliance, imagination and sympathy. (Hear, hear.) These same qualities were as essential to the military as to the literary vagobond. (Hear, hear.) The soldier should have strength of character and self-reliance, and he should have imagination or he would not be able to realise or to provide against the possible and probable plans of his enemies. As Wellington used to say, one of the finest and wisest qualities of a General was to instinctively know what his opponent was doing on the opposite side of the hill. (Laughter.) A commander ought to be sympathetic, or he would never get his men to follow him with that dash and devotion which were worth any number of battalions in the field. (Cheers.) In the wider sense of the term "vagabond," which might be applied to those present, he might say that he would prefer leading a force into the field to writing a book—(laughter)—but he had been told that his "reminiscences" might interest the public, and impress on his fellow-countrymen certain facts in relation to our Eastern Empire which ought to be generally known; and, therefore, he had undertaken to publish his reminiscences. (Hear, hear.) He well knew how defective they would be as a literary work, but he ventured to hope that, as the labour of an old vagabond, they would meet with appreciation. He should never have been in his present position but for the help of the gallant officers with whom he was associated, nor should he have been the honoured guest of the New Vagabond Club. (Cheers.)

Dr. A. Conan Doyle proposed the toast of "The Distinguished Visitors," to which Sir John Robinson responded.

MR. ERNEST BECKETT ON INDIAN MISSIONS.

Mr. Ernest Beckett, M. P., who has recently been speaking on Indian Missions after a visit to the East has written a long letter to the Yorkshire Post, in the course of which he says:—"I think the public will have noticed that nearly all the letters which have appeared in support of Indian Missions have been written by clerics. Impartiality from them is almost impossible. Some of your correspondents make merry over the 'holy man of Benares,' ask me whether I want the missionaries to gowithout clothes and sleep on the bare earth as he does, whether I suppose they would make more converts if they did so, and whether I held his ideal or the ideal held up by St. Paul to be the highest one. All this is beside the question, though if we are to talk about ideals I believe it was St. Paul who said we were to 'crucify the flesh,' and that the unmarried man cared for the things that please the Lord, and that the married man cared for the things that pleased his wife. A great writer of our own day has said: 'If religion is to have a distinct place in life, it must absorb life altogether. The most rigorous asceticism is alone consistent. Only superficial minded and weak-hearted people, once Christianity is admitted, can take any interest in life and the things of this world. The mystics look with pity on this weakness, and they are right.' But the point is not which way of life is the higher, but which is the more likely to captivate the minds and hearts of the natives. Whatever falls short of asceticism seems to them self-indulgence. And, according to a Hindu writer, they look upon 'animal food and spirituous liquors as inseparable incidents of Christianity,' and he adds: 'It seems strange that Christian missionaries, who say they are willing to sacrifice their lives for their religion, cannot afford to sacrifice the gratification of their palate. People of the Western civilisations cannot understand the disgust and unutterable horror which the eating of animal food produces in the Hindu mind.'

"I cannot help remarking that the success of missionary effort is much hampered, because Christian missionaries do not teach and preach the same thing. Another remark I am impelled to make is that missionaries should be better equipped, not only with knowledge of their own religion, but with knowledge of the religion they wish to supplant. I once heard a missionary at a public dining table completely put to silence by a disputatious Buddist, who evidently knew much more about Christianity than he did, and I am told that missionaries are often unable to hold their own with educated Hindus. This is not as it should be."

"Every man must give as he pleases, but I strenuously maintain that our first duty is to our own people, and that while there is so much poverty and misery here in England which can be relieved by charity, it is not right or wise to turn a deaf ear to the cries of distress that are heard on all sides of us, and pour out our money upon an alien nation in a far-off land in the attempt to convert them from a religion which has guided countless millions from the cradle to the grave in peace and satisfaction to a religion higher, nobler, purer far, but which they only dimly apreahend, as 'through a glass darkly.'"

INDIAN CIVIL EXAMINATIONS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, at Cambridge, in their fourteenth annual report to the Senate, states that twenty-seven selected candidates spent their year of probation at Cambridge and went in for the final examination at the beginning of October. They all passed, sixteen of them being in a higher or the same place, and thirteen in a lower place than in the open competition. Of the Cambridge candidates, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, of Pembroke, who was awarded the Bnaunagar medal, was first in Code of Civil Procedure and Contract Act, and Mr. F. W. Johnston, of Trinity Hall, first in Hindu and Mohammedan Law in the final examination. In the examination for first selection, held in August last, the third open competition under the new regulations, 193 candidates competed and 62 were selected. Fifty-eight of the candidates had resided in Cambridge, and of this number 17 were selected, taking the following places:—First, 13th, 22nd, 23th, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 41st, 46th, 49th, 50th, 62nd, 66th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 75th. Fifteen had obtained honours in one or more of the Tripos Examinations. It may be noted that in this year's examination a 21st Wrangler obtaing 1055 marks in Mathematics, a first-class man in the Classical Tripos obtained 1376 marks in Greek and Latin (including History), a third class man in the Natural Sciences Tripos obtained 1801 in three subjects, and a second class man in History obtained 1426 marks in the subjects of that Tripos. Of the successful Cambridge candidates, two in each case had been at Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, Jesus, St. John's Trinity, Sidney Sussex, and one in each case at Clare, Trinity Hall, King's, Emmanuel, Selwyn. The number of selected candidates now entered for residence is 16 (last year 27) out of a total of 62 (last year 60). Fourteen (last year 20) of these had resided at Cambridge before selection. They are distributed among the colleges as follows:—Jesus, three; King's St. John's, Trinity, Sidney Sussex, two each; Clare, Pembroke Gonville and Caius, Trinity Hall, Emmanuel, one each. The receipts of the board were—University grant £750; Government grant, £500; balance from 1895, £153 8s.; thus making the two receipt £1,403 8s. The expenditure is—Lectures' stipends £1,097 7s.; secretary £50; rent and sundries, £38 9s. 2d.; leaving a balance of £217 11s. 10d.

"Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, K.C.B., G.C. M.G.," says the *Daily News*, "Governor of Gibraltar, arrived at Plymouth, yesterday, on board the P. and O. steamer Caledonia, which arrived from Bombay, and came on two London by train." What with motor-cars that stick in the mud whilst the promotors empty the pockets of confiding speculators, what with water-wheels that stop out all night; what with the new Brighton railway that is neither boat nor railway carriage, we are coming to great things in locomotion. But this performance of the Caledonia beats all. Fancy a vessel of 8000 tons, just arrived from Bombay, quietly taking the train, going on to London, probably dining at its club, and looking in at the threatre afterwards! Sir Thomas Sutherland has worked marvels since he took direction of P. and O. affairs, and this is his latest.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE NEW VAGABOND CLUB.

Lord Roberts was the guest at dinner of the New Vagabond Club, on Dec. 9, at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome (chairman), in proposing "The Health of Lord Roberts," said he was the ideal representative of the British Army, and his services would be found recorded in English history. In the year of Candahar, when he (Mr. Jerome) was a humble member of a pantomime company, he was offered the choice of playing Gen. Roberts or the pantomime mule. He chose the former, but was persuaded by the management that his talents lay rather in the impersonation of the mule. (Laughter.)

Lord Roberts, who was warmly received, said that, on receiving his invitation, he asked himself whether he might not be an uncongenial guest at a literary gathering. His strong inclination to take part in that feast of reason led him to consider that, though he could not lay claim to be a man of letters, he certainly possessed some of the qualifications of a vagabond, and warranted his being eligible to be entertained by the members of that club. The word "vagabond," in its literary sense, meant one who wandered over the face of the globe without any permanent home or place of residence. In that sense he was a greater vagabond than any of those present, as his duties as a soldier had prevented him from setting down for any length of time in any one place. He claimed to be not a new vagabond, but an old vagabond (Laughter)—a sort of father of vagabonds amongst the new vagabonds. (Laughter.) Turning from the literary to the wider meaning of the word under which they had enrolled themselves, he suggested that it meant one untrammelled by regime and conventionality. What were the attributes of a successfull literary vagabond? He thought they were strength of character, selfreliance, imagination and sympathy. (Hear, hear.) These same qualities were as essential to the military as to the literary vagobond. (Hear, hear.) The soldier should have strength of character and self-reliance, and he should have imagination or he would not be able to realise or to provide against the possible and probable plans of his enemies. As Wellington used to say, one of the finest and wisest qualities of a General was to instinctively know what his opponent was doing on the opposite side of the hill. (Laughter.) A commander ought to be sympathetic, or he would never get his men to follow him with that dash and devotion which were worth any number of battalions in the field. (Cheers.) In the wider sense of the term "vagabond," which might be applied to those present, he might say that he would prefer leading a force into the field to writing a book—(laughter)—but he had been told that his "reminiscences" might interest the public, and impress on his fellow-countrymen certain facts in relation to our Eastern Empire which ought to be generally known; and, therefore, he had undertaken to publish his reminiscences. (Hear, hear.) He well knew how defective they would be as a literary work, but he ventured to hope that, as the labour of an old vagabond, they would meet with appreciation. He should never have been in his present position but for the help of the gallant officers with whom he was associated, nor should he have been the honoured guest of the New Vagabond Club. (Cheers.)

Dr. A. Conan Doyle proposed the toast of "The Distinguished Visitors," to which Sir John Robinson responded.

PRESIDE

The final session
opened in Washin
land's message, wh
began with a refer
stating that claims
Government for the de
ry in Armenia, and
ident, the present somb
not long be permitted t
tendom.

SPAIN A

President Cleveland dis
at great length. He deplor
the island and its disastrous
between Cuba and the Unit
effect that the insurgents had
in a position in which their r
Were the Spanish armies able
nists in a pitched battle, decisiv
looked for. The immense superi
forces in numbers, discipline, an
hardly fail to tell greatly to their
they are called upon to face a foe t
engagements, that can and does
ground, and fights only from ambu
the advantages of position and nu
side. Many Cubans resident in this c
ly promote the insurrection through
public meetings, the purchase and ship
the raising of funds, and other mean
spirit of our institutions and the tenour
do not permit to be made the subject
prosecutions. Some, though Cubans
and in all their feelings and interests, ha
out papers as naturalised citizens of the
States. This proceeding was resorted to with
to the possible protection of this Governme
not unnaturally, was regarded with much in
tion by the country of their origin. The insu
are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by
widespread sympathy of the people of this coun
who always instinctively feel for every struggle
better and freer government, and this, in the case
the more adventurous and reckless elements of ou
population, leads, in only too many instances, t
active personal participation in the contest. The
result is that this Government is constantly called
upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages
for injuries to persons and property, and to ask for
explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish
officials whose zeal for the repression of the rebellion
sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging
to the unoffending citizens of a friendly Power. It
follows from the same causes that we are compelled
actively to police a long line of sea coast against
unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost
vigilance does not always suffice to prevent. After
saying that the proposition to accord belligerent
rights is untimely and impracticable, President
Cleveland declares that the suggestion that the Unit-
ed States should buy Cuba would possibly be worthy
of consideration if there was any evidence of a desire
or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a
proposal. Leaving this point the President continues:
—It would seem that if Spain were to offer Cuba gen-
uine autonomy, there should be no just reason why
the pacification of the island should not be effected on
that basis, stopping at once the conflict now consum-
ing the island, which is making it worthless for
whichever party ultimately prevails. It would keep
intact the possessions of Spain without touching her
honour. Realising that suspicions and precautions
on the part of the weaker of two combatants are all
ways natural, and being sincerely desirous that the
Cuban problem should be solved with the least possi-
ble delay, it was intimated by this Government to
Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure
of Home Rule were tendered